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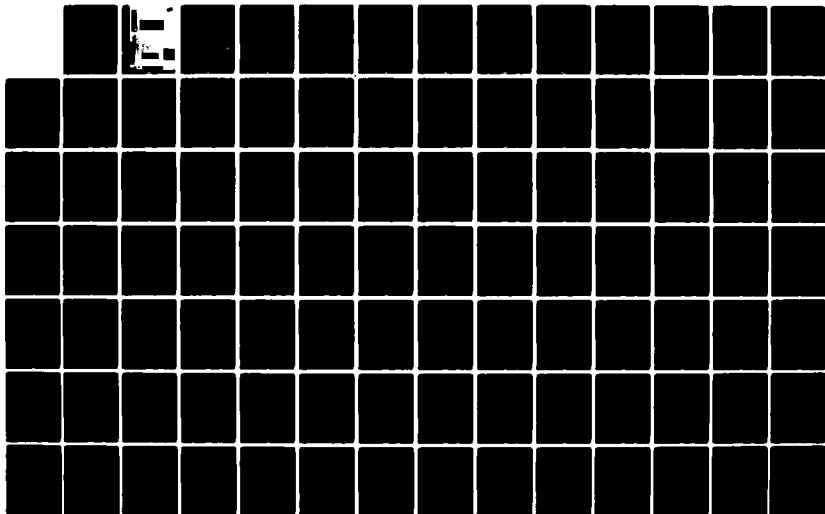
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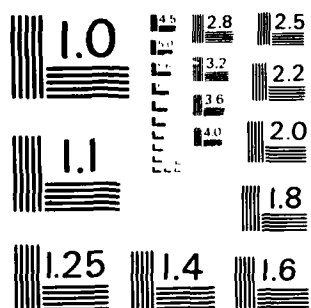
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PHASE II: FINAL REPORT

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AVIATION OFFICER REQUIREMENTS STUDY

PHASE II: FINAL REPORT

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## I. INTRODUCTION

In spite of recent recruiting and retention success, Navy manpower managers face an increasingly difficult task in the next decade. A recovering economy will demand a greater share of the labor force. Demand will be particularly strong for personnel in those high technology skills which the Navy has the most difficulty in retaining. At the same time, the expansion of the fleet will require significant additional skilled manpower. The Navy's training establishment will be forced to expand to accommodate a larger Navy, and this will require additional increments of skilled manpower to staff the school system. Add to these considerations the decline in the 18-24 year old age group from which the Navy draws most new accessions, and the dimensions of the problem become apparent. It seems clear that frequent shortages of skilled manpower are likely to occur; that the cost of obtaining and retaining personnel is likely to rise; and that the process of Planning, Programming, and Budgeting for military manpower requirements and the management of the resulting inventory will be more complex and difficult than at any time in the past.

No group better exemplifies the scope of the problems identified above than Aviation Officers. Naval Aviator and Naval Flight Officer (NFO) retention is up. In addition to general economic conditions, the competitive effects of airline deregulation have had a direct impact on job opportunities for pilots. Airline mergers and a number of airline failures have inflated the rolls of furloughed pilots and created uncertainty regarding the degree of job security attached to a career as an airline pilot. In addition, a substantial Aviation Officer bonus has served as a positive inducement to young officers to remain in the Navy.

The improvements in Aviation Officer retention could not have come at a more fortuitous time. The force level expansion implied by a 600-ship Navy and the proliferation of ship types capable of supporting aircraft demand substantial increases in the number of Aviation Officers. At the same time, the large budget increments required to procure additional hardware and support for the expanded fleet militate against the added procurement required to replace and modernize an ageing training plant. In addition, recent increases in energy and manpower costs have dramatically raised the overall cost of providing Aviation Officers for the fleet. High retention reduces the number of new accessions required to replace officers who would otherwise leave the Navy. This, in turn, reduces training costs, relieving some of the fiscal stresses accompanying the force level expansion.

The benefits realized from the current high retention of Aviation Officers are not without a long term price. While force level expansion can be supported without any significant increase in training rates, the long term effect of this strategy is to distort the Aviation Officer inventory. In effect, relatively senior lieutenants (5-7 years of service) are being substituted for new accessions. In relative terms, a "hump" is being created at the senior lieutenant level, and a corresponding valley is being created in the more junior years of experience. While this distortion can be easily accommodated at the lieutenant level, it can be predicted that significant personnel management problems will arise as the inventory ages. As the hump and the following valley move through the senior command years, there first will be a surplus of officers eligible to fill senior positions, followed about five years later by a deficit.

In addition to the long term impact cited above, it should be recognized that current high levels of retention are unlikely to be sustained. As the economy improves, airline demand for pilots will revive. The revival is likely to be particularly robust as large numbers of senior pilots who entered airline service in the early 1950s reach mandatory retirement age. Thus the "valley" behind the current retention hump is likely to be deep--the result of low accessions compounded by low retention.

While the potential problems identified above are fundamentally personnel management issues, a great deal can be done to ameliorate the severity of their impact during the manpower planning process. Manpower planning defines requirements and identifies the course of action necessary to create an inventory to meet those requirements. Unfortunately, planners lack the analytic tools necessary to identify a preferred course of action. A large number of variables must be considered, the time available for manpower planning is short, and the number of planning iterations is likely to be large. The analytic procedures employed are rudimentary and are focused on near term requirements.

This report describes a more sophisticated tool that has been designed specifically to support the manpower planning process. In the following sections, the overall planning process will be described with particular emphasis on the difficulties faced by manpower planners. Following this, the general requirements for a manpower model suitable for the planning process will be identified. The specifics of the Aviation Officer Requirements Model will then be presented. Finally, the utility of the model will be demonstrated by presenting the results of a number of typical applications.

## II. BACKGROUND - THE PLANNING PROCESS

It is logical to begin this discussion with a brief review of the essential elements of the planning process by which military manpower requirements in general, and Aviation Officer requirements in particular, are met. As with all resource requirements, manpower planning takes place within the context of the Defense Planning Programming and Budgeting System (PPBS). The fundamental objective of the PPBS is to produce the Five Year Defense Plan (FYDP), which is the basis for the resource requests for the Department of Defense contained in the President's annual budget submission to the Congress.

The PPBS process begins approximately 27 months prior to the beginning of the fiscal year corresponding to the first year of the FYDP which is the planning objective. (In the case of manpower, the first year is the only year actually authorized and funded.) Force levels drive manpower requirements. Therefore, manpower planners must constantly revise their plans in response to changes in force structure and adjustments to weapon system acquisition schedules. Such changes and adjustments are frequent during the planning process within DOD. In the subsequent authorization and appropriation process before the Congress, further changes occur. Ideally, the Military Personnel-Navy (MPN) Authorization and Budget should exactly support the fleet and shore establishment authorized by the Congress; that is, provision should be made for the skills and grade levels required to man and support the fleet. In reality, the result is only an approximation of requirements.

Manpower planners face a number of difficulties in establishing manpower requirements in the dynamic environment of the PPBS. Among these are the following:



- The need to adjust requirements to constantly changing force level decisions. This includes the adjustment of direct requirements and such indirect requirements as training staff, student billets, and other indirect support personnel. In addition, adjustments must be made within an overall end strength constraint.
- The need to adjust certain requirements to meet current personnel deficiencies. To the extent that current inventories fail to meet skill and grade level requirements, recruiting and training manpower resources must be provided to acquire and train additional increments of personnel.
- The requirement to manage three different budgets simultaneously. Because of the long planning lead time, manpower managers are constantly concerned with execution of the budget for the current fiscal year, defending the budget for the next fiscal year during the congressional budget process, and developing the budget for the following year. These three budgets are not independent of one another. In general changes in one mandate changes to the other two.
- The fact that the personnel inventory is created and sustained by accessions at the lowest skill and experience levels. This means that changes in manpower requirements at any skill or experience level must ultimately be reflected in accession requirements. Consequently, almost any change in manpower requirements can have a significant impact on a broad range of manpower and personnel management issues: promotion planning, skill conversion policy, specialized training requirements, and manning priorities, to name a few.
- The existence of significant uncertainty regarding the future state of personnel inventories. Direct manpower requirements are established by force levels. However, incremental requirements at a point in the future are a function of the difference between overall manpower requirements and the personnel inventory that will result from the ageing of the current inventory. The inventory ageing process is influenced by both endogenous factors associated with personnel management actions and exogenous factors relating to political, social, and economic forces operating at national and international levels. The determination of the impact of these factors on the parameters that describe the inventory ageing process--retention, attrition, and retirements--is an art, not a science.

In the face of the difficulties described above, the manpower planner necessarily has a multiplicity of planning objectives. These can be categorized in terms of the planning horizon in which they are operative:

- In the short term, defined by the planning process itself, the planner must meet requirements. This may mean reducing requirements or reallocating resources among competing claimants. In general, the process is reactive, responding to real-time crises associated with the current

fiscal year budget, or short-fused threats to near-term fiscal year budgets which are constantly being raised in the Defense bureaucracy or in the Congress.

- In the intermediate term, defined by the later years in the FYDP, the planner should adjust requirements statements to reflect the realities of the current budget cycle and changing conditions in the personnel inventory and the external environment. As it becomes clear that current trends in force levels, personnel retention, or general economic conditions differ from initial planning assumptions, adjustments to the outyears of the FYDP should be made.
- In the longer term, beyond the FYDP, the planner should be aware of the long term impact of his decisions. Personnel acquired today in response to changing requirements will be in the Navy well beyond the FYDP timeframe. The expected service life of an Aviation Officer is about 10 years, and significant numbers remain for 30 years.

The most severe personnel management problems involving Aviation Officers today are concerned with surpluses or shortages of personnel with between 12 and 16 years of service. The accessions that established these inventory year groups occurred between 1968 and 1972. Since that time, force level changes, added missions, and variations in Aviation Officer retention have combined to create severe mismatches in several subcommunities between LCDR/CDR requirements and the inventory of officers available to fill these requirements. While such mismatches could probably not be avoided altogether, there were alternative accession plans available in 1968-1972 that would have significantly reduced the magnitude of current problems. Unfortunately, the manpower planner has very little time to devote to analysis of the long term impact of his decision within the context of the PPBS. The analytic tools available do not permit any extended assessment of these impacts.

The planner must obviously meet immediate requirements. Therefore, the short term planning objectives dominate the planning process. Given a

mismatch between inventory and requirements, the manpower planner must increment or decrement accessions even if the mismatches occur in senior grades. In effect, he seeks quantitative balance under the implicit assumption that qualitative matches will be made through application of appropriate training and/or personnel management policies. There are two major problems that can arise under this approach:

- Resources required to implement future changes in training or personnel management policies are left undefined. There is no assurance that they will be provided.
- Personnel management policies affect retention. To the extent that they are perceived to be inimical to the individual's career objectives, retention can be expected to decline. Thus, the manpower planner can heavily influence one of the principal variables affecting the inventory projections used in the planning process. However, these effects are difficult to exploit in the planning process because they lie beyond the immediate planning horizon.

While the focus of manpower planners on immediate requirements is unavoidable, it is reasonable to suggest that a significant consideration in selecting among competing short term courses of action would be the assessment of the long term impacts of those courses of action. Unfortunately, such assessments are difficult with currently available planning tools. What is needed is a simple planning model that does the following:

- Establishes the long term context of requirements determination as an inventory building process. The ultimate objective is to achieve the "proper" match of inventory with stated requirements.
- Accounts for personnel management policies that constrain the application of inventory to requirements; that is, the model must go beyond simple quantitative measures of inventory and address qualitative factors such as skill and experience levels.
- Incorporates a consistent set of the variables and parameters used to describe both requirements and inventory. While the user may be primarily concerned with a few variables in the set, he needs the assurance that manipulation of these variables occurs in a context which maintains consistency over the entire set.
- Permits rapid iteration to permit evaluation of alternative strategies and parametric analysis of the impact of key variables such as retention.

- Provides outputs which identify requirements in terms of both skill and experience mix.
- Defines accession requirements to support the personnel inventory.

The Aviation Officer Requirement Model, described in the following sections of this report, is a planning model intended for application in the determination of Aviation Officer requirements in the PPBS. It meets all of the above criteria.

### III. MODEL DESCRIPTION

#### A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Aviation Officer Requirements Model was described in a previous report<sup>1/</sup> of this study. That description provided an exposition of the structure of the model, an analysis of model parameters, and a discussion of potential solution procedures. A computer program that implemented one solution procedure was also described.

The discussion which follows presents the model structure from a slightly different perspective in an effort to demonstrate how the criteria enumerated at the end of Section II are satisfied. In the interest of brevity, unnecessary repetition of material from the previous report is avoided. The reader who is interested in a detailed description of model parameters, their derivation, and the functional relationships among them should refer to that report.

In general, the Aviation Officer Requirements Model meets the effectiveness criteria proposed in Section I in three ways:

- Requirements Specification. Requirements are specified in a way that accounts for both the skill and experience level needed in billet incumbents.
- Inventory Specification. The inventory is defined in a way that is directly related to requirements. Accession levels and the inventory ageing process are specified.
- Personnel Management Policies. Personnel Management is the process by which inventory is matched to requirements. Policies imply rules for assigning officers. Rules imply constraints in the application of inventory to meet requirements. Thus an inventory which is numerically equal to requirements may not in fact meet requirements. The Aviation Officer Requirements model accounts for these constraints.

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<sup>1/</sup>F.E. O'Connor, Aviation Officer Requirements Study, ISI Report No. V-2693-01, (Information Spectrum, Inc., Arlington, VA, 22202, 31 May 1982).

The implementation of each of these three facets of the Aviation Officer requirements model is discussed in detail below.

#### B. REQUIREMENTS SPECIFICATION

The concept of manpower requirements implies number, skill, and experience; that is, the Navy needs a certain number of Aviation Officers who can operate particular kinds of weapon systems, and--given that the level of proficiency will vary--experience criteria are specified. Thus the Navy might specify that it needs 50 Naval Aviators who are fighter pilots with at least 15 years of experience in order to provide commanding officers for fighter squadrons. Alternatively, the experience specification might require that the 50 Naval Aviators have reached the grade of Commander.

Aviation Officer Requirements are implicitly partitioned in at least three dimensions:

- By General Specialty - Naval Aviators or Naval Flight Officers. Naval Aviators are trained to pilot aircraft and control essential aircraft systems. Naval Flight Officers are trained to operate sensor systems, manage tactical display and analysis systems, and navigate the aircraft.
- By Generic Weapon System Type. A number of platform or system characteristics operate to require significantly different skills of weapon system operators. Specific missions also differ in training or experience requirements. Major differences in skill requirements exist for:
  - Fixed Wing vs. Rotary Wing Aircraft
  - Ship Based vs. Shore Based Aircraft

Similar differences exist with respect to primary aircraft mission. Thus aircraft with an Anti-Submarine Warfare (ASW) mission differ from aircraft with an Anti-Air Warfare (AAW) mission in the demands placed on the Naval Aviators and Naval Flight Officers that operate them.

- By Grade Level. Three distinct levels of experience can be identified as required of Aviation Officers in Units which are responsible for the operation of aircraft. These levels can be classified by grade level:

Lieutenant and Below - The Operating Level  
 Lieutenant Commander - The Department Head Level  
 Commander - The Command Level

While this division is given in organizational administrative terms, the distinctions between the groups carry over to tactical supervision and training responsibilities.

The basic structure of the Aviation Officer Requirements model is established by partitioning the total Aviation Officer requirement along the lines outlined above. The resulting groupings are referred to as subcommunities. The current subcommunities residing within the Model are given in Table I.

TABLE I  
 AVIATION OFFICER SUBCOMMUNITIES

SUBCOMMUNITY (SYMBOL)	PRIMARY MISSION	CURRENT A/C TYPE	CURRENT SQUADRONS	INCLUDES	
				NA	NFO
Light Attack (VA)	AGW	A7/A18	24	X	-
Fighter (VF)	AAW	F4/F14/F18	24	X	X
Medium Attack (VAM)	AGW	A6	12	X	X
Air Early Warning (VAW)	AAW	E2C	12	X	X
Tactical Electronic Warfare (VAQ)	EW	EA6	9	X	X
Carrier Based (VS)	ASW	S3	11	X	X
Anti Sub Warfare Helicopter ASW (HS)	ASW	SH3/SH60	11	X	-
Light Airborne Multi-Purpose System (HSL)	ASW	SH2/SH6	14	X	-
Maritime Patrol (VP)	ASW	P3	24	X	X
Electronic Warforce (VQ)	EW	EA3, EP3	2	X	X
Force Support, Jet (VR, VC)	SUPPORT	C9, C2, A4	13	X	X
Force Support, Prop. (VQ)	SUPPORT	EC130	2	X	X
Force Support, Helo. (HC, HM)	SUPPORT	N47, N53	8	X	-

AGW - Air to Ground Warfare  
 AAW - Anti Air Warfare  
 EW - Electronic Warfare  
 ASW - Anti Submarine Warfare

X indicates NA/NFO's required in Subcommunity  
 - indicates NFO's not required in Subcommunity

Within each subcommunity, requirements are further partitioned by the grade level of the requirement. Four grade levels have been established:

- LT and Below
- LCDR
- CDR
- Senior Commander

The fourth category, Senior Commander, was established when it became apparent that significant numbers of billets require commanders who have had experience as commanding officers. The model identifies senior commanders in the inventory as commanders with more than three years in grade.

The division of Aviation Officer requirements into subcommunities based on weapon system characteristics has the important advantage of providing a direct connection between force levels and Aviation Officer requirements. Force level decisions during the planning process affecting the number of aircraft or the number of Aviation Squadrons can dramatically influence the number of Aviation Officers required. Recomputation of these manpower requirements in response to force level changes involves adjustments to both direct squadron requirements and certain indirect requirements, such as manpower required to train personnel to meet direct requirements. In the dynamics of the planning process, when potential force level changes are frequent, these computations are tedious and subject to error. Since force level changes are easily related to a subcommunity or group of subcommunities, it is possible to express subcommunity related manpower changes as a function of force level changes. In general manpower changes are given by:



$$(1) \Delta MP = \Delta NS \times AC \times CF \times NC + AF \times IN$$

Where

$\Delta MP$  = Change in Manpower Requirement  
 $\Delta NS$  = Change in Number of Subcommunity Squadrons  
 $AC$  = Number of Aircraft per Squadron  
 $CF$  = Crew Factor - Number of Crews Required per Assigned Aircraft  
 $NC$  = Number of Naval Aviators or NFOs Required per Crew.  
 $AF$  = Annual Training Flow required to Support  $\Delta MP$   
 $IN$  = Number of Instructors Required to Produce the Required Annual flow.

The first term on the right relates to the direct squadron requirements, while the second refers to indirect requirements. These functional relationships are incorporated in the Aviation Officer Requirements Model. User specification of force level changes causes an automatic recomputation of manpower requirements for affected subcommunities. In addition, the user can alter any or all of the parameters specified on the right hand side of the equation so that analysis of their impact on manpower requirements at a given force level is also possible.

While establishing the force level dependence of Aviation Officer requirements is crucially important to the creation of a successful planning model, it should be pointed out that force level dependent manpower requirements represent only a fraction of the total requirement for Aviation Officers. In the previous report of this study<sup>2/</sup> an analysis of the then current requirements was presented which attributes about 62 percent of total Aviation Officer requirements to operating squadrons and associated indirect support (principally training). The remaining 38 percent of requirements are associated with the operation of the shore establishment of the Navy or major

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<sup>2/</sup>Ibid., p. 14.

staffs ashore. Since these requirements are not directly related to force levels, they are included in the subcommunity-based requirements statement by means of an allocation process which is described below.

The principal problem in establishing an allocation procedure for requirements which are not specific to the defined subcommunities is the definition of a basis for allocation that will result in "fair sharing" of these requirements among subcommunities. Depending on the nature of the requirement, it may be preferable to allocate indirect requirements based on the ratio of direct subcommunity requirements to:

- Total Direct Naval Aviator Requirements
- Total Direct Naval Flight Officer Requirements
- Total Direct Aviation Officer Requirements

Additionally, for certain training requirements it is more appropriate to base allocation on annual graduate flows rather than on total requirements.

The Aviation Officer Requirements Model partitions the total requirement into Activities, which classify billet requirements in terms of the general purpose which the requirement is supporting. For activities where allocation is necessary, the appropriate allocation basis is established. Seven activities, described in Table II, are defined. The allocation method used with each activity is also identified in the Table.

It will be noted that the first four activities in Table II involve requirements for which frequent flights are required. The last three do not. This effectively segregates billets coded for Duty Involving Flying (DIF) within the requirements structure. This in turn makes it possible to examine

TABLE II  
DEFINITION OF ACTIVITIES FOR  
AVIATION OFFICER REQUIREMENTS MODEL

ACTIVITY	DESCRIPTION	ALLOCATION METHOD
1. Force and Force Support Squadrons	Naval Aviators or Naval Flight Officers are required for the operation and control of air weapon systems in tactical units.	Direct requirements.
2. Fleet Readiness Squadrons	Naval Aviators or Naval Flight Officers are required to train others in the operation and control of air weapon systems within a subcommunity.	Based on annual flow of graduates within the subcommunity. Force level driven.
3. Training Command Squadrons	Naval Aviators or Naval Flight Officers are required to provide entry level training for student Naval Aviators and student Naval Flight Officers.	Based on annual flow of graduates to the subcommunity. Indirectly driven by force levels.
4. RDT&E	Naval Aviators or Naval Flight Officers are required for experimental, developmental, or test and evaluation of air weapon systems.	Based on general Aviation Officer skills required (Helicopter Pilot, Navigator, etc.). Allocation only to Subcommunities possessing required skills.
5. Afloat (ships company and afloat staffs	Naval Aviators or Naval Flight Officers are required to supply aviation experience in the operation of air-capable ships or as members of afloat staffs.	Based on total Aviation Officer, total Naval Aviator, or total Naval Flight Officer requirements in Force and Force Support Squadrons.
6. Professional Development (PG School/War	Naval Aviators or Naval Flight Officers are required to receive advanced education as part of the large effort to enhance the technical competence and managerial skills of the officer corps.	Based on total subcommunity requirements.
7. Other	Naval Aviators or Naval Flight Officers are required to provide aviation experience in the shore stations and on major staffs ashore.	Based on total Aviation Officer requirements.

the influence of planning decisions on the levels of operational flight experience in terms consistent with the requirements of the Aviation Career Incentive Pay Act.<sup>3/</sup>

In summary, the Aviation Officer Requirements Model specifies requirements by:

- Dividing the total Aviation Officer requirement into subcommunities based on specialty (Naval Aviator or Naval Flight Officer) and on Weapon System/Mission (Fighter, Helicopter ASW). The resulting set contains 14 Naval Aviator subcommunities and 9 Naval Flight Officer subcommunities.
- Dividing requirements within each subcommunity based on grade level and activity. Four grade levels and seven activities are defined.

The subcommunity design is mutually exclusive and exhaustive; that is, the sum of the requirements in the 23 subcommunities equals the total Aviation Officer requirement and each individual billet specification is represented in only one subcommunity. Given the design, the objective of the manpower planning process becomes the creation of a set subcommunity inventories that meet the requirement in detail.

#### C. INVENTORY SPECIFICATION

The essential elements required to describe the Aviation Officer Inventory are the specification of gains or losses and the mechanism used to describe the evolution of the inventory over time.

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<sup>3/</sup>Ibid., pp. 6-8.

Gains to the Aviation Officer inventory come only by means of graduation from initial entry training and designation as either a Naval Aviator or Naval Flight Officer. Time of designation is the reference point for inventory ageing. Individuals in the inventory have a chronological age expressed in years of aviation service measured from designation. Annual cohorts are identified as Aviation Year Groups, consisting of all officers designated in a given fiscal year. Gains to inventory, or accessions, are the total number of fiscal year graduates from undergraduate flight training. The size of the first year cohort is taken as equal to accessions minus losses in the first year. The size of the cohort in the  $n$ th year of aviation service is the number of aviation officers remaining at year  $n-1$  less losses in year  $N$ .

The Aviation Officer Requirements Model assumes that losses in a given year are uniformly distributed throughout the year. A further assumption is made that for substantial periods of time during the life of a given cohort year-to-year loss rates are constant. The effect of these assumptions is to permit representation of the inventory ageing process by means of a series of straight line segments as in Figure 1. The principal features of Figure 1 are described in detail in the previous report of this study.<sup>4/</sup> The breakpoints in the figure are listed below:

- MSR (Minimum Service Requirement) - The length of the service obligation incurred by an Aviation Officer upon designation (currently five years).
- MSR+2 - The point at which officer retention is measured (currently seven years for Aviation Officers).
- Career Stable Point - The point at which an aviation year group stabilizes at relatively low mid-career loss rates.

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<sup>4/</sup>Ibid., pp. 6-8.

- 18 Year Point - The point at which losses begin to occur due to initial retirement eligibility and promotion to the grade of captain. (Captains are not counted in specifying either Aviation Officer requirements or inventory.)
- 20 Year Point - The point at which early retirement and promotion losses are largely completed.

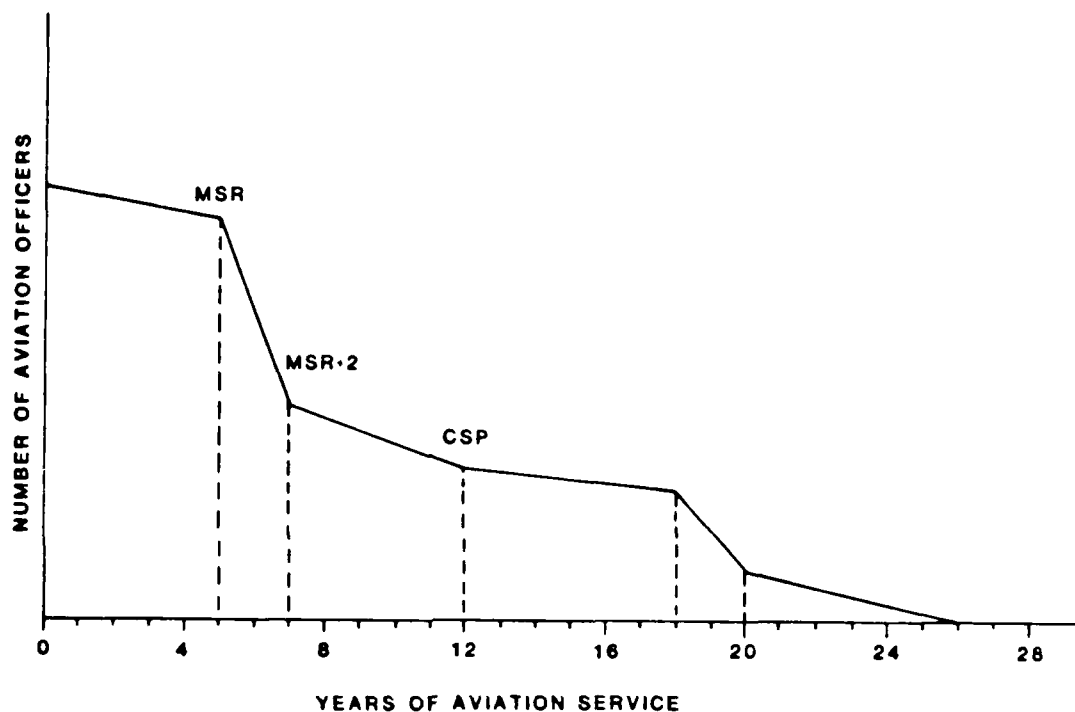


FIGURE 1  
THE AVIATION OFFICER INVENTORY

The shape of Figure 1 can be completely specified by means of the continuation vector  $C_i$  where:

$$(2) \quad C_i = \frac{N_i}{N_{i-1}}$$

is the ratio of number of entries into the  $i^{\text{th}}$  year of aviation service to the number entering the  $(i-1)^{\text{th}}$  year.

Then if the number of personnel entering year M is known the number in a later year n can be determined:

$$(3) \quad N_n = N_m \prod_{i=m}^n C_i$$

More specifically:

$$(4) \quad N_{MSR+2} = N_{MSR-1} \times \prod_{i=MSR-1}^{MSR} C_i$$

And:

$$(5) \quad \text{RETENTION} = \frac{N_{MSR+2}}{N_{MSR-1}} \quad (\text{BY DEFINITION})$$

The importance of (4) is that the relationship between retention and overall inventory shape is established.

The Aviation Officer Requirements Model generates an inventory for each subcommunity in the form of Figure 1. Very briefly, it does this by estimating subcommunity accessions based on requirements and shaping the resulting steady state inventory.

In response to user specification of subcommunity retention, this inventory is then tested on an iterative basis (adjusting accessions as necessary) to establish a final requirements/inventory match to grade level detail.

In order to create an exact match between model inventory and requirements statements, it is necessary to specify some mechanism for converting years of aviation service to grade level. Requirements are specified by grade level. Thus, in assessing the ability to meet the requirement for Lieutenant Commanders, it is necessary to know what part of the inventory consists of Lieutenant Commanders. Fortunately, the correlation between grade level and years of Aviation service is good.

Aviation Year groups are composed of officers who are predominantly from two or three adjacent commissioned year groups.<sup>5/</sup> The Aviation Officer Requirements Model uses promotion flow points, adjusted to the years of Aviation Service scale,<sup>6/</sup> to partition the inventory by grade. The promotion flow point parameters are under user control.

The introduction of promotion flow points into the inventory specification process adds additional detail to the inventory description. The inventory becomes more than a set of one year cohorts of constantly decreasing size. Certain other characteristics of the cohorts are also important. These characteristics are acquired by individuals as a result of assignments to fill requirements. They become important as cohort characteristics when the experience they imply is either required or desired as a pre-requisite for future assignments. Experience requirements for squadron department heads and commanding officers are obvious examples. Most senior positions in the requirements structure have flight hour, educational, or specific mission area requirements.

An important objective of personnel management is to ensure that the inventory will contain the proper mix of skills and experience in the future. Because of this, the way in which inventory can be used to meet requirements is constrained in ways that should be accounted for in the planning process. The unique feature of the Aviation Officer Requirements Model is that it provides a mechanism for accomplishing this by accounting for those personnel management policies which govern the development of the Aviation Officer

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<sup>5/</sup>Commissioned year groups consist of all officers who were commissioned in a given fiscal year.

<sup>6/</sup>The mean time of designation for Aviation Officers is at 1.5 years of commissioned service. Thus:  $YAS = YCS - 1.5$



inventory and constrain its application to requirements.

#### D. PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT POLICIES

The Aviation Officer Requirements Model accounts for personnel management policy by forcing the inventory-requirements match to take place in the context of a career path network. This network is simply a graph of tours classified by activity and sequential position. A sequence of connected arcs represents a potential career path through the network for an officer or group of officers. Associated with each tour number-activity node in the network is a tour length, input flow, and output flow. Arcs connecting the network nodes represent permissible transitions within the network. The absence of an arc connecting two sequential nodes means that the transition is barred, either explicitly or implicitly by current personnel management policies.

Figure 2 is the network diagram employed in the Aviation Officer Requirements Model. Network nodes are identified by a two-digit number. The first digit identifies the activity in accordance with the entry numbers of Table 11. The second digit identifies the tour number. Some of the currently permissible arc sequences are diagrammed in Figure 2. The portrayal is complete through tour 2. However, in the interest of clarity only a representative sample of permissible sequences beyond tour 2 is portrayed. All network flows originate at node 10 which represents the output of undergraduate flight training.

Some specific examples are given below to illustrate how personnel management policy is represented in the network of Figure 2:

- Training command output may only be assigned to fleet squadrons or to the training command (Plowback Instructors). The only permissible arcs from node 10 are (10-11) and (10-31).

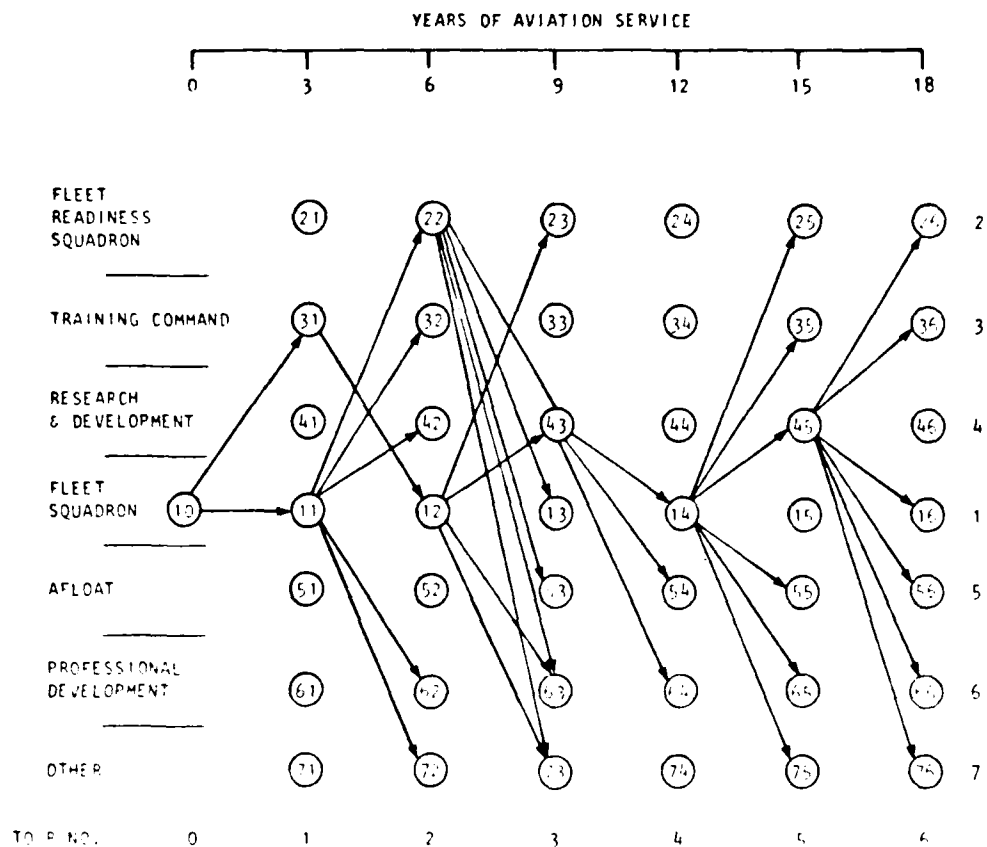


FIGURE 2  
AVIATION OFFICER CAREER PATH NETWORK

- Plowback Instructors are guaranteed a subsequent fleet tour. The only permissible arc from node 31 is (31-12).
- Sequential sea duty tours are not permitted. The transition (11-52) is barred.

It should be apparent that any policy or procedure having to do with personnel assignment can be represented in the network diagram. Furthermore, since the basic variable represented is personnel flow and since a tour length is associated with each network node, the number of officers available at a

node to meet the specific requirements for the activity involved can be computed.<sup>7/</sup> If the match of inventory to requirements is made within the constraints imposed by the network, the planner is assured that it is feasible to meet immediate requirements while developing a viable skill experience mix in the inventory.

The Aviation Officer Requirements Model imposes the network model described above on the inventory of Aviation Officers in each subcommunity. That is, inventory is assumed to flow only on permissible network arcs. Therefore, the number of officers at a given activity with a given number of years of aviation service is a function of the total flow to the appropriate network node. Network specification both in terms of permissible transitions and tour length at any node are under user control. Thus the user can test the impact of policy alternatives on requirements.

#### E. MODEL IMPLEMENTATION

The Aviation Officer Requirements Model has been implemented as a "user friendly," interactive computer program in a WANG 2200 VS computer. The model is "user friendly" in that no special competence in the operation of the computer is required of the user (although familiarity with the Aviation Officer requirements determination process is presumed). The user is cued by means of a series of CRT displays through the process of model setup, selection of run alternatives, and designation of outputs. The displays are completely self-explanatory menus. They allow the user to extensively alter model parameters and run modes. The model is reasonably fast, so that the user can make multiple runs in a single sitting. Provision is made for both the visual display of results and hard copy printouts.

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<sup>7/</sup>Ibid., p. 23.

Appendix A to this report contains a user's manual that gives a detailed description of the Model's operation. Appendix B contains a program source listing for the model which is extensively documented internally. Appendix C contains the complete set of model default parameters.

The following discussion gives a general overview of model functioning and identifies the parameters which are under user control.

At the beginning of each model iteration, the user selects a subcommunity or subcommunities to be included in the run. Runs are made on a subcommunity basis. Upon subcommunity selection, a complete set of default values for the model parameters is loaded. The user is then led through a series of displays which show the default parameters and give the opportunity to make desired changes. Provision is made for bypassing displays as desired. The following model parameters are placed under user control in this process:

1. Requirements Parameters

- a. Force Level Parameters

- Number of Squadrons in the Subcommunity
- Number of Aircraft per Squadron
- Crew Factor (Number of Crews/Assigned Aircraft)
- Aviators or NFOs per Crew
- Squadron Grade Structure

- b. Training Parameters

- Undergraduate Training Pipeline Source
- Undergraduate Instructor/Graduate Ratio
- Training Squadron Grade Structure
- Readiness Squadron Grade Structure

- c. Allocation Parameters

- Subcommunity Fraction of All Naval Aviators or NFOs
- Subcommunity Fraction of Strike Naval Aviators or NFOs
- Subcommunity Fraction of Carrier-Based Subcommunities
- Subcommunity Fraction of All Aviation Officers

2. Inventory Parameters

- a. Subcommunity Retention
  - b. Minimum Service Requirement
  - c. Career Stable Point

### 3. Personnel Management Policies

- a. For Each Node in the Career Path Network (49)
  - Permissible Precedent Nodes
  - Node Tour Length
- b. Promotion Flow Points to LCDR and CDR
- c. Plowback Instructor Fraction
- d. Professional Education
  - Postgraduate Education Fraction
  - War College Education Fraction

Execution of the model solution is straightforward. A trial inventory is generated that will just meet the subcommunity numerical requirement. The accessions implied by this inventory are then divided as specified by the plowback fraction, and flows to fleet squadrons and training command are calculated. The first tour length required to make fleet squadron flow meet fleet squadron requirements is calculated and recorded. Flows out of the first fleet squadron node and the training command node are then calculated in preparation for second tour processing.

For the second and subsequent tours, each source flow is checked against all destinations to identify permissible transitions. Where transitions are permitted, the requirement associated with the destination is examined. If the node requirement is greater than zero, source flow is assigned such that either the requirement is met or the source flow is exhausted. The source flow and destination node requirement are then appropriately decremented.

The above procedure is followed for all permissible source flow-destination node combinations within the tour. The scanning sequence is such that low activity number destination nodes (Fleet Tour = 1) are examined first. Thus, nodes involving operational flying assignments (Activities 1-4) tend to be favored.

When the node scan for a given tour is complete, there may still be some unused source flow, either because all destination node requirements have been met, or because source nodes with available flow have no permissible transitions to destination nodes with unfilled requirements. When this occurs, the remaining source flows are sent to an unconstrained destination labeled "Out-of-Aviation". Processing for this dummy node consists only of computation of the proper output flow (based on the tour length specified for "Other") and accounting for the resulting inventory at that destination.<sup>8/</sup>

The node scanning procedure described above is repeated for successive tours through tour 7. Upon completion of tour 7, the degree of requirements fill is examined. If all requirements have been met, the computation is complete and a transfer is made to the model output routines. If all requirements have not been met, an inventory increment sufficient to cover unmet requirements is generated. The network flow computations are then repeated. Iterations continue until all requirements are met.

The model output routines consist of a series of computations and formatting routines that tabulate subcommunity results, develop some elementary derivative parameters, and print a summary output. An example of output format is included in Appendix A. The following outputs are currently provided in the subcommunity summary printout:

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<sup>8/</sup>This process is analagous to that by which Aviation Officers are used to fill non-aviation billets (billets coded either 1000 (any line officer) or 1050 (any warfare specialty)). However, it should be stressed that the model flows Aviation Officers to the Out-Of-Aviation Activity ONLY when it cannot make an aviation assignment. In actual practice, a portion of 1000 and 1050 billets are routinely allocated to the aviation community as requirements. These additional requirements may at times enjoy a higher fill priority than aviation billets. The approach taken in the model treats Out-Of-Aviation as pure surplus. This was done in order to provide planners who use the model with an estimate of future Ability to fill non-aviation billet demand.

### 1. Community Description

- Number of Squadrons
- Aircraft per Squadron
- Crew Factor
- Naval Aviators (NFOs) per Crew
- Subcommunity Retention
- Plowback Fraction

### 2. Projected Subcommunity Population Characteristics

- Grade Distribution
- Command Opportunity (Squadron)
- Department head Opportunity (Squadron)
- Annual Accessions to Designator
- Annual Accessions to Training
- First Tour Length

### 3. Subcommunity Employment Projections

- Distribution by Grade and Activity
- Aviation Career Incentive Pay-Gate Achievement Projections
- Fraction of Subcommunity Employed in Non-Aviation Assignments
- Total Annual Permanent Change of Station Moves Attributable to the Subcommunity

The Aviation Officer Requirements Model is basically a simulation. For each subcommunity, a set of structured requirements is presented. An accession level is established and made to flow through the model under a specified set of personnel management policies. In essence, the model acts like an omniscient detailer, meeting all subcommunity requirements and never violating the policy constraints. The Aviation Officer manpower planner is assured that the solution presented is feasible in the sense that, under the initial conditions specified, the subcommunity inventory recommended can meet all requirements. By summing over all subcommunities, a statement of total Aviation Officer requirements is obtained.

## F. ENHANCEMENTS TO THE BASIC MODEL

### 1. Introduction

During the current effort on the Aviation Officer Requirements Model, a

number of significant improvements has been made. In making changes, the basic format in which the user interacts with the model was preserved. The user who is familiar with the Version 5.0<sup>9</sup>/ model will find the current version almost identical when making single subcommunity runs. However, there are a number of additional features in the current version and changes to previous computation procedures with which the user should be familiar. They are discussed below.

## 2. Multiple Community Runs

The original version of the Aviation Officer Requirements Model made only single subcommunity runs. In order to obtain a complete solution for all Aviation Officers, it was necessary to set up and run all 23 subcommunities in sequence. Once all runs had been made, considerable additional manual calculation was required to obtain totals and averages. The current version of the model contains a Multiple Run Option which eliminates most of this post-processing calculation.

In developing the Multiple Run Option, the following three basic design objectives were established:

- Maximize Flexibility - Let the user decide which subcommunities are involved. Account for both subcommunities selected and those not selected within the program.
- Minimize Setup Time and Effort - Limit the number of key strokes needed to setup and run 23 subcommunities. Permit the user to bypass data entry options where possible.
- Minimize the Need for Post Processing Calculation - Perform Summary Calculations across subcommunities and prepare appropriate outputs within the program.

All of these objectives have been met.

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9/O'Connor, Aviation Officer Requirements Study, Appendix B. (Version 5.0 is the model as previously described. The enhanced model is Version 7.0.)



The approach taken in establishing the Multiple Run Option was to allow the user to place subcommunities into groups of his choice; that is, the user is permitted to define any number of subcommunity groupings between 1 (all Aviation Officers in one group) and 23 (each subcommunity in a separate group). Within each group, certain model parameters are assumed to be constant (e.g., Policy Variables). Others are permitted to vary at user option (e.g., Career Path parameters). In any case, the user is afforded at least one opportunity to review default model parameters<sup>10/</sup> for each group. He may change any or all of these values. In those cases where intra-group variation is permitted, he may change values for each subcommunity within the group or elect to bypass review of the remaining subcommunities, assigning a single change to all members of the group.

As with all other parameters in the Aviation Officer Requirements Model, the Multiple Run Option is preset to a default subcommunity grouping. This default grouping classifies the 23 subcommunities into 7 groups (3 for Naval Aviators, 4 for Naval Flight Officers). The default groups consist of subcommunities with the same undergraduate training pipeline source. Definitions of these groups follow:

a. Naval Aviators

- Strike Pipeline (Group A)
  - Light Attack (VA)
  - Fighter (VF)
  - Medium Attack (VAM)
  - Electronic Warfare (VAQ)
  - Carrier Base ASW (VS)
  - Force Support, Jet

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<sup>10/</sup>The Aviation Officer Requirements Model contains a complete set of model parameters representing the approximate state of affairs in the Aviation Officer Community in FY 81. These values are the default values of model parameters.

- Maritime Patrol Pipeline (Group B)
  - Maritime Patrol (VP)
  - Early Warning (VAW)
  - Electronic Warfare (VQ)
  - Force Support - Prop
- Helicopter Pipeline (Group C)
  - Helicopter ASW (HS)
  - LAMPS MK I (HSL)
  - LAMPS MK III (HSL)
  - FORCE Support - Helo

b. Naval Flight Officers

- Radar Intercept Officer Pipeline (Group D)
  - Fighter
- Attack Navigation Pipeline (Group E)
  - Medium Attack (VAM)
  - Electronic Warfare (VAQ)
  - Carrier ASW (VS)
  - Force Support - Jet
- Airborne Tactical Data Systems Pipeline (Group F)
  - Early Warning (VAW)
- Navigator Pipeline (Group G)
  - Maritime Patrol (VP)
  - Electronic Warfare (VQ)
  - Force Support - Prop

Groups are identified by a single letter. The process of group formation consists of assigning a single letter to each subcommunity. Upon entering the Multiple Community Run option, the user is presented with a list of subcommunities and asked to make group assignments. At this time he can:

- o Make no entry, in which case the default group assignment will be used;
- o Enter a group assignment pattern of his own selection;
- o Enter a zero for subcommunities to be excluded from the run.

Once group assignments have been made, the user is given the opportunity to make model parameter changes for each group in succession. At the conclusion of parameter adjustment for each group, a listing of group members is

presented for review. At this point, the option of resetting the group selection process is available.

After group selection and parameter adjustment, model solution proceeds on a subcommunity by subcommunity basis for each selected group. Summary sheets are prepared for each subcommunity processed. In addition, separate summary sheets are prepared for Naval Aviators and Naval Flight Officers. These latter sheets also contain a list of subcommunities excluded from the run by the user. A detailed presentation of the operation of the Multiple Community Run Option is given in Appendix A. Sample output summary sheets are also presented.

### 3. Optimization of Assignment Patterns

As originally designed, the Aviation Officer Requirements model made source to destination flow assignments using the following procedure:

a. The highest numbered source node having positive source flow available was identified (Activity 7, Other, is the highest numbered; Activity 1 is the lowest).

b. The lowest numbered destination node having unmet requirements was identified.

c. If flow available from a. was less or equal than that needed to meet requirements b., the flow was assigned and the requirement decremented appropriately. Available flow was reduced to zero and processing continued at a.

d. If flow available from a. was greater than that needed to meet requirements, sufficient flow was assigned to meet the requirement. Source flow and requirement were decremented. Processing continued at b.

e. If destination node scanning reached Node 7 with flow still available, the remaining flow was assigned to Out-Of-Aviation. Processing continued at a.

f. Upon completion of source node scanning at Node 1, the tour number was incremented and the process repeated.

This procedure has the advantage of defining a feasible flow pattern which:

- Favors flow assignment to activities consisting of Operational Flying Billets (Activities 1-4); and
- Gives assignment priority to flows from activities consisting of non-operational flying billets (Activities 7 through 5).

Thus the procedure is similar to what could be expected to be the general philosophy governing the personnel assignment process; namely "fill cockpits first" and "get non-flying aviators back in the cockpit."

The above procedure has a flaw which can lead to an overstatement of requirements. Source flow assignments early in the scanning process may completely foreclose the assignment of flow from later nodes, thereby forcing flow to Out-Of-Aviation. An alternative assignment at the earlier node may well have permitted the assignment from the later node to an aviation assignment, thereby reducing the overall flow to Out-Of-Aviation. Since an obvious planning objective ought to be the minimization of the inventory specified to meet requirements, the procedure outlined above was modified to provide assurance that the flow pattern adopted at each tour was such as to maximize the fill of billets at aviation assignments. This was accomplished by adapting the problem of specifying the flow between nodes in a given tour so as to make it amenable to solution using the maximum flow algorithm of network theory.<sup>11/</sup>

Figure 3 is a network diagram illustrating the device used to formulate the tour source-destination flows as a maximum flow problem. The seven destination nodes for Tour i are shown right-of-center in ascending order of acti-

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<sup>11/</sup>See, for example, H.M. Wagner, Principles of Operations Research, 2nd ed. (Englewood Cliff, New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 1969), Appendix I.

vity number ( $i=1-7$ ). On the left the source nodes representing flows out of tour  $j-1$  are shown in a similar manner. Arcs connecting these two node sets represent the permissible transitions between tour  $j-1$  and tour  $j$ . Finally, it is conceptually useful to envision all flows as originating at a single source and terminating at a single sink.

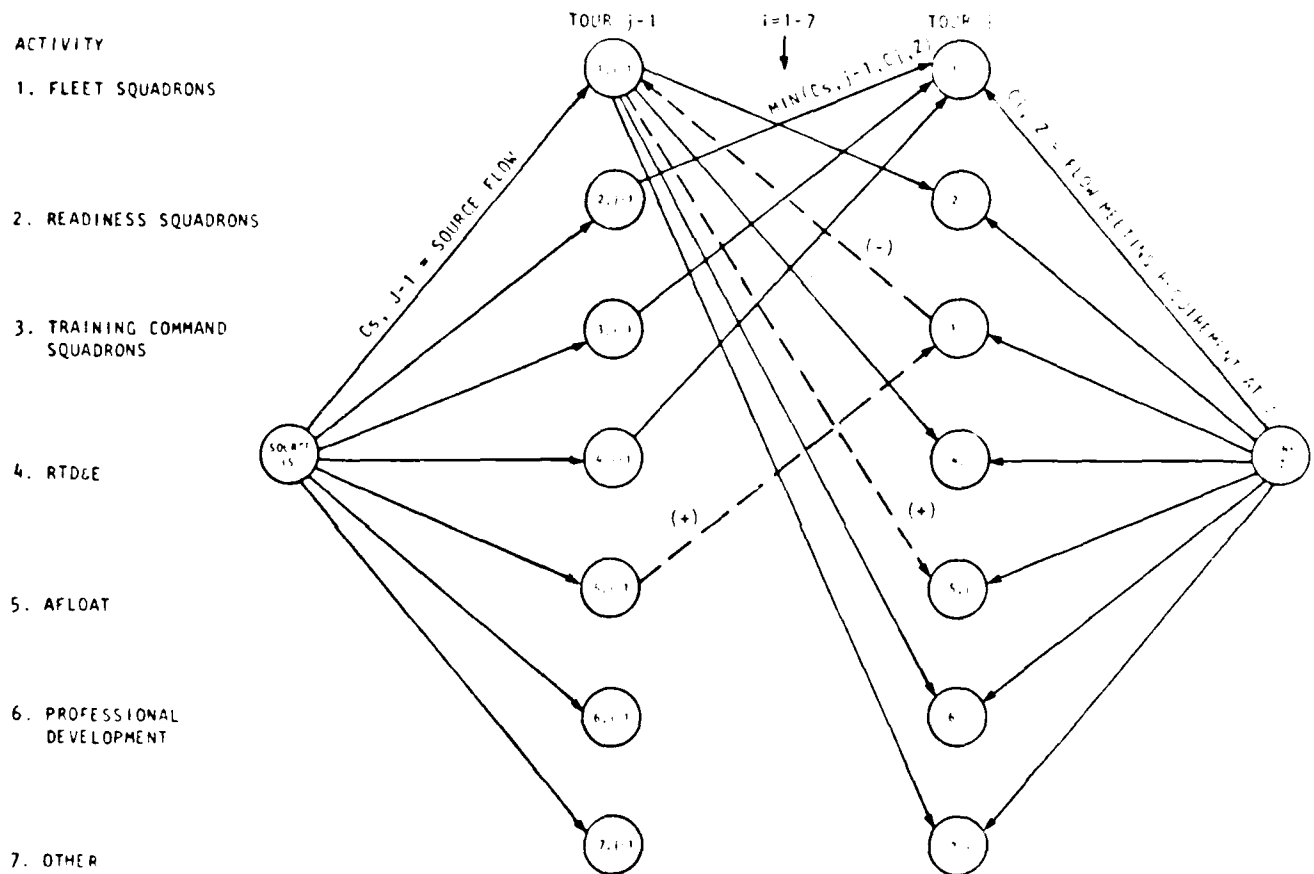


FIGURE 3  
MAXIMUM FLOW PROBLEM FOR TOUR TRANSITIONS

Arc capacities in Figure 3 are set as follows:

- a. Source to Nodes (j-1): Arc capacity is equal to the available flow at the (j-1) Node. The total source flow is therefore equal to the total output flow from the previous tour.
- b. Nodes (j-1) to Nodes (j): Arc capacity is the lesser of:
  - Available source flow;
  - The flow which will just meet the remaining requirement at Node (i,j).<sup>12/</sup> Subject to the constraint that barred transitions have zero flow capacity.
- c. Nodes (j) to Sink: Arc capacity is the flow which will just meet the remaining requirement at Node (i,j).

When arc capacities are specified in the manner outlined above, any resulting flows within the tour are guaranteed to be within source node flow constraints and less than or equal to the flow required to fill destination node requirements.

The network of Figure 3 is solved using the maximum flow algorithm.<sup>13/</sup> This algorithm employs a systematic search of all possible paths through the network to find one that will permit an increase in total network flow. The procedure terminates when no such path exists. In the present case, the geometry of the network permits a simplified path scanning process which

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<sup>12/</sup>The flow meeting the remaining requirement at Node (i,j) is given by

$$(6) F_{i,j} = \frac{2 \times REQ_{i,j}}{2 \times TL - \sum_{k=1}^{TL} \left( \frac{1 - r_{t+k}}{r_t} \right) \times \prod_{l=t}^k R_{l+1}}$$

Where:  $F_{i,j}$  = Arc capacity for Arcs terminating at Node (i,j)  
 $REQ_{i,j}$  = Remaining Requirement at Node (i,j)  
 $TL$  = Tour Length Specified for Node (i,j)  
 $RT$  = Continuation rate for year t

Note: t and TL specified in years

<sup>13/</sup>F.B. Hiller and G.J. Lieberman, Introduction to Operations Research, (San Francisco: Holden-Day, Inc., August 1967), pp. 214-218 for the specific algorithm used.

greatly simplifies computer implementation of the algorithm.

Consider an initial trial solution for the network of Figure 3 which simply proceeds from source node arc to source node arc, allocating as much of the source flow as possible to available paths through the remainder of the network. At the conclusion of this step, one of the three conditions will hold:

- a. The capacity specified for source flow arcs will be exhausted, indicating an optimum flow;
- b. The capacity specified for sink flow arcs will be exhausted, indicating an optimum flow;
- c. The capacity will remain on one or more source flow arcs AND on one or more sink flow arcs, indicating a potential for increased flow. In this case, iteration is required until either a. or b. above occurs.

Given the condition described in c. above, the objective of the algorithm becomes the elimination of positive flows on either side of the network. In the general case, the positive source capacities will not be connected to the positive sink capacities (since otherwise the capacities would have been eliminated during initial assignment of flows). Path analysis then consists of transferring existing flows to other feasible sources/destinations so as to create a positive flow capacity on some arc out of the source and a positive flow capacity on some arc into the destination. The proper adjustment can be found by defining a path between the two nodes consisting of forward arcs ( $j-1$  to  $j$ ) with positive remaining capacity and reverse arcs ( $j$  to  $j-1$ ) currently having positive (forward) flow.

Having found such a path, the proper adjustment is given by the minimum of the available capacity on forward arcs or current flow on reverse arcs. The adjustment can be made by simply proceeding along the defined path, adding the flow on forward paths and subtracting it on reverse paths. When no such path

can be found, maximum possible flow has been attained. The dashed lines in Figure 3 represent one such path search for the case where positive source flow remains at node (5, j-1) and requirements remain at node (5,j).

When the procedure outlined above terminates, any remaining source flow is surplus to aviation requirements for the tour in question. This flow is then assigned to the Out-of-Aviation destination. For any given tour, this is the minimum flow that can be achieved, given the specification of tour transitions and destination tour lengths provided by the user.

The implementation of the maximum flow algorithm in the Aviation Officer Requirements Model will not be apparent to the user. Model operation is functionally similar and no additional inputs are required of the user. Provision is made for printing out interim network solutions when the in-process-monitor option is selected. The user familiar with the previous version of the model will also notice a significant reduction (about 10 percent) in both Out-Of-Aviation assignments and overall requirements.

#### 4. Inclusion of Promotion Flow Points

The original version of the Aviation Officer Requirements Model converted inventory aviation year groups to an equivalent grade level for purposes of inventory/requirements comparisons. This was done by establishing grade level transitions at 8.5 years of aviation service (03 to 04) and 13.5 years of aviation service (04 to 05). A revision has now been incorporated to allow the user to specify promotion flow points in years of commissioned service.



The model processes user-specified promotion flow points by converting the input from years to months and subtracting 18 months to convert the entered value to months of aviation service. (The model makes all calculations in time increments of 1 month and expresses results in units of 1 year.)

Default values for the Promotion Flow Point Parameter are 10 years (03 to 04) and 15 years (04 to 05). These values correspond to the values used in the original version of the model.

#### 5. Upward Detailing

Upward detailing refers to the process by which individuals at one grade level are used to fill requirements at the next higher grade level (e.g., the assignment of a Lieutenant to fill a Lieutenant Commander billet). A feature which allows the user to implement a simulation of this process has been incorporated in the model to allow planners to directly assess the effects of grade level mismatches between inventory and requirements. Inferences regarding such mismatches can be drawn from Out-Of-Aviation flows. However, if mismatches are severe, the model is likely to drive inventory up and first tour length down, thereby distorting indirect requirement flows. By allowing junior surpluses to meet senior requirements, this effect is avoided and the numbers so assigned become a direct indicator of grade imbalance. Furthermore, the planner gains insight into the long term personnel management problems likely to attend a given solution.

Implementation of upward detailing in the model is straightforward. The user specifies an upper limit on the fraction of senior billets in any activity which are permitted to be filled by flows from tours at a lower grade level (default value is set to 20 percent). The model, while processing flows, establishes maximum flow within each tour as described above. However,

if upward detailing is permitted, surplus flows from the tour assignment process are first flowed against requirements at the next higher grade level before being assigned to Out-of-Aviation. Feasible assignments are made. Resulting flows are recorded in the current tour, while requirements are decremented at the higher grade level. In the final result, the source grade level will be shown in surplus for the activities involved, while the destination grade level will be shown in deficit. The model reports the aggregate percentage of requirements met at each grade level by upward detailing.

In addition to the overall constraint described above, upward detailing is constrained in the following ways:

- Upward detailing to command (Tour 6, Activities 1-3) is not allowed;
- Upward detailing to 04 billets in squadrons (Tours 4 and 5, Activities 1-3) is constrained to preserve three LCDR billets for squadrons, with only Naval Aviators and four LCDR billets for squadrons with both Aviators and NFOs. (This preserves a minimum flow for department head level billets);
- Upward detailing to post command afloat billets (Tour 7, Activity 5) is not allowed;
- Upward detailing is not allowed prior to tour three for any activity.

The above restrictions were adopted as being reasonably representative of current practice with respect to upward detailing. They are not variable at user option, but they could easily be modified by means of minor program changes within the model.

#### 6. Automatic Allocation Parameter Scaling

The Aviation Officer Requirements Model uses a set of allocation factors to determine the assignment of billets to a subcommunity in those cases where the requirement cannot be directly or indirectly associated with the subcom-

munity mission. Activities 4 through 7 consist of allocated billets. The allocation base is the direct (Activity 1) requirement, with each subcommunity receiving a fraction of non-direct requirements equal to the ratio of subcommunity direct requirements to total Navy direct requirements. Three major allocation bases are employed--one for Naval Aviator billets, a second for Naval Flight Officer billets, and a third for billets designated for either Naval Aviators or Naval Flight Officers. A fourth allocation parameter is used only to allocate carrier air wing staff positions among carrier-based subcommunities. Thus there are four allocation parameters associated with each subcommunity.

The application of the allocation factors in subcommunity definition assumes that the subcommunities collectively cover all Aviation Officer requirements. The sum of the allocation factors of each type over all subcommunities equals one. These factors are presented to the user as model parameters under his control primarily so that they can be adjusted in response to force level changes.

The problem with allocation factor changes is that if one factor in a class is changed, the remaining factors over all subcommunities must also be adjusted to maintain a unity summation. In the original version of the model, the user had to make these adjustments manually for each subcommunity for which a run was desired. For complex force level changes, the process was tedious and subject to both computational and entry errors. The current version of the model corrects this deficiency.

The Aviation Officer Requirements Model now automatically rescales the allocation parameters. The user is assured a consistent set of allocation parameters over all subcommunities if he changes the number of squadrons in a

given subcommunity, or if he alters one of the allocation parameters for a subcommunity.

#### 7. Total Permanent Change of Station (PCS) Moves

A great deal of attention is currently being directed to the cost of moving personnel from place to place within the Navy. Congressional interest in reducing these costs and a series of budget shortfalls in the Military Personnel Navy Appropriation account have caused repeated expressions of concern over the frequency of personnel moves. Explicit and implicit constraints in the PCS account are having a progressively greater impact on the overall process of personnel management.

While the issue of PCS moves is not directly related to the intended use of the Aviation Officer Requirements Model, the essential variables which drive such moves are included in the model formulation. Flows between states represent the bulk of such moves, and other moves--such as the move of accessions from home to duty and the move of losses from duty to home--are easily derived from the model parameters. Thus it is possible to attribute to each subcommunity an estimate of the annual number of PCS moves resulting from a given configuration of force level and policy parameters. Since this information is potentially useful to the planner, the necessary calculations were incorporated into the model and the results presented in the community summary outputs.

#### 8. Model Speed of Execution

In the process of revising the Aviation Officer Requirements Model, the following changes have been made which decrease model solution time:

- The method used to make initial inventory estimates and inventory increment calculations has been refined. This has significantly reduced the number of iterations necessary.

- While the adoption of the within tour optimization procedure has increased computational time, the increase is more than offset by decreases in the overall number of iterations resulting from the higher level of assignments within aviation.
- Implementation of the Multiple Run Option forced revision of a large number of processing and storage routines. In the process of revision, these routines were made more efficient.
- The model has been moved from the WANG 2200 VS 80 computer to the WANG 2200 VS 90. The VS 90 is a faster computer. (Source codes and object codes remain compatible with the VS 80.)

As result of the above factors, execution time has improved by a factor of three. For example, the version 5.0 model required approximately 7.5 minutes to complete calculations on the Light Attack Subcommunity after model setup. The current version takes 2.5 minutes to complete the same task. A multiple subcommunity run over all subcommunities typically takes 25 minutes to complete.

#### IV. APPLICATION OF THE MODEL

##### A. GENERAL

The previous sections of this report have given the underlying rationale and a detailed description of the Aviation Officer Requirements Model. The principal features of the model bearing on its utility are:

- The large number of model parameters under user control;
- The user friendly environment created for the model which facilitates its employment;
- The speed of execution which facilitates comparison of alternative strategies.

Because of the broad range of parameters available to the user, the model is highly flexible. It can be used to analyze a broad range of manpower issues. The subsections which follow demonstrate a few such applications. Others will undoubtedly come to mind. The intent here is to introduce the potential user to the model. It should be emphasized that the examples are for illustrative purposes only. The numbers do not necessarily reflect the currently specified Navy Aviation Officer requirements, nor do some of the key parameters (such as retention levels) necessarily reflect current Navy experience.

##### B. FORCE LEVEL VARIATIONS

The principal force level issue impacting on Naval Aviation today is the impending increase from 12 to 15 Carrier Battle Groups. Among the manpower problems attending that increase will be meeting additional air crew requirements for a minimum of two more Carrier Air Wings. Model set up and post run

analysis of runs for a 12 Air Wing configuration and a 14 Wing configuration are given below:

1. Run Set Up

Two sets of two runs each were made in Multiple Community Run Mode:

- 12 Air Wing Runs
  - Carrier Based Subcommunities
  - Non-Carrier Based Subcommunities
- 14 Air Wing Runs
  - Carrier Based Subcommunities
  - Non-Carrier Based Subcommunities

The same information could have been obtained by making only two runs for all subcommunities. However, by splitting the runs as indicated, the user obtains the benefit of summary statistics which are focused on the indicated subgroups. This eliminates the necessity of gathering and summing data from individual subcommunity printouts.

Runs for both 12 and 14 carrier air wings were made at model default parameter values with the following exceptions:

- Retention
  - Fixed Wing Aviators        45%
  - Rotary Wing Aviators       50%
  - Naval Flight Officers       55%
- Tour Lengths
  - Fourth and Fifth Fleet Tours = 30 months (Default = 36 months)

These values were selected as being more representative of current experience than model default values.

## 2. Results

The overall results of the runs indicate an increase in Aviation Officers from 15,779 to 16,846--a total increase of 1,067. Of these, 614 are Naval Aviators and 443 are Naval Flight Officers. An analysis of these differences by activity for subcommunities which are carrier based and those which are not is presented in Table III.

TABLE III  
ANALYSIS OF REQUIREMENTS CHANGE  
(12 to 14 CARRIER AIR WINGS)

Model Run	Change		Out-of-Aviation	Total
	Activities 1-3	Activities 4-7		
CV Subcommunities	NA	+584	+130	+ 826
	NFO	+290	+ 61	+ 573
	TOTAL	+874	+334	+1399
Non-CV Subcomm.	NA	- 20	- 56	- 202
	NFO	- 8	- 71	- 130
	TOTAL	- 28	-127	- 332
Net All Subcomm.	+846	+ 14	+207	+1067

The changes in Activities 1-3 in Table III reflect changes in fleet manning and associated increments to training resources and the training and transient pipeline. For the CV Subcommunities, a total of 874 officers are required as a result of the addition of two Carrier Air Wings. In addition, because of the increase in relative size of the CV Subcommunities, allocation parameters are changed, resulting in an increase in requirements in Activities 4-7 of 191 officers. The increase in Out-Of-Aviation flow of 334 is caused by the large relative increase in junior officer requirements associated with the



new Air Wings. These officers become available for Out-Of-Aviation assignments at more senior grades because few senior aviation requirements are added. The relatively larger increase associated with Naval Flight Officers reflects the higher retention (55 percent) assumed for NFOs.

For the Non-Carrier Subcommunities, Activities 4-7 show a decrease in requirements as a result of change in reallocation parameters. As the relative size of the CV Subcommunities increases, the Non-CV Subcommunities are allocated less of the indirect requirements.<sup>14/</sup>

The Non-CV Subcommunities also experience reduced requirements in Activities 1-3 and in Out-Of-Aviation flow. The minor change (-28) in Activities 1-3 is due to changes in transient and pipeline requirements resulting from flow patterns which tend to favor operational flying billets at the higher force levels. The reduction in Out-Of-Aviation flow reflects an improved match between inventory and requirement grade levels in these subcommunities at the retention levels assumed.

Overall, the increase in force level by two Carrier Air Wings results in a net increase in direct requirements of 846, an increase in indirect requirements of 14, and an increase in Out-Of-Aviation flow of 207. Thus, approximately 20 percent of the increase is the result of an imbalance between junior requirements and senior requirements. The user could eliminate this surplus by relaxing the 20 percent constraint on upward detailing (the model default

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<sup>14/</sup>The net change in Activities 4-7 over all subcommunities would be zero except for the fact that the model generates professional development requirements that are proportional to the population. The net increase of 14 reflects an increase in postgraduate education and War College student requirements resulting from the larger overall size of the projected Aviation Officer inventory.

value). However, a word of caution is in order regarding the interpretation of Out-Of-Aviation flow.

The Navy currently has requirements for approximately 40,000 unrestricted line officers. This includes approximately 7,500 1000/1050 billets (Any URL Officer/Any Warfare Specialist) that are not directly associated with any unrestricted line community. The aviation "fair share" of these billets is approximately 2,800. These are NOT included in the requirements statement of the Aviation Officer Requirements Model. Instead, the model identifies resources which, because of career path or grade level constraints, will be surplus to direct aviation requirements and therefore are AVAILABLE to meet non-aviation requirements. The total Out-Of-Aviation flow supplied in the baseline case (12 Air Wings) of the above analysis is 1,894--about two-thirds of a "fair share". The increment added in the force level increase to 14 Carrier Air Wings in fact increases the disparity between available fill resources and the "fair share". The implication for the planner is that the 1100 officer community will have to assume responsibility for a proportionately larger share of the 1000/1050 billet requirements.

The Aviation Officer Requirements Model also provides projections of Aviation Officer accession requirements and undergraduate flight training requirements. For the present case, the results summarized for CV Subcommunities and Non-CV Subcommunities are shown in Table IV.

The increase in force level from 12 to 14 Carrier Air Wings increases annual undergraduate training output requirements by 63 Naval Aviators and 45 Naval Flight Officers. Annual accessions to support the higher training rates increase by 89 student Naval Aviators and 45 student Naval Flight Officers. The mix implied in the increase is more significant to the planner. More than

TABLE IV

ACCESSIONS AND UNDERGRADUATE TRAINING REQUIREMENTS  
(12 VS. 14 CARRIER AIR WINGS)

Training Pipeline	CV Subcommunities		NON-CV Subcommunities		Totals	
	Accessions (12/14)	Training Rate (12/14)	Accessions 12/14	Training Rate 12/14	Accessions 12/14	Training Rate 12/14
Naval Aviator						
o Strike	458/554	326/395	124/114	8/81	528/668	414/476
(Difference)	(+96)	(+69)	(-10)	(-7)	(+86)	(+62)
o Maritime P/T	37/42	28/33	349/348	271/269	386/390	300/302
(Difference)	(+5)	(+4)	(-1)	(-2)	(+4)	(+2)
o Helicopter	74/85	55/63	340/328	252/243	414/413	307/306
(Difference)	(+11)	(+8)	(-12)	(-9)	(-1)	(-1)
Totals	569/681	410/491	813/790	611/593	1382/1471	1021/1084
	(+112)	(+81)	(-23)	(-18)	(+89)	(+63)
<u>Naval Flight Officers</u>						
o Radar Int. Off.	122/153	68/85	0/0	0/0	122/153	68/85
(Difference)	(+31)	(+17)	(0)	(0)	(+31)	(+17)
o Attack Nav.	224/281	126/158	15/15	8/9	238/296	134/167
(Difference)	(+57)	(+32)	(0)	(-1)	(+57)	(+33)
o ATDS Off.	61/72	40/48	0/0	0/0	61/72	40/48
(Difference)	(+11)	(+8)	(0)	(0)	(+11)	(+8)
o Navigator	0/0	0/0	270/251	189/176	270/251	189/176
(Difference)	(0)	(0)	(-19)	(-13)	(-19)	(-13)
Totals	407/506	234/291	285/266	197/185	692/772	431/410
	(+99)	(+57)	(-19)	(-12)	(+80)	(+45)

half of the total increase in training rate is in the Strike (Jet) Training Pipeline. This is the most costly pipeline by far. The per capita cost of the increased undergraduate training will therefore be significantly higher than the current average cost per graduate.

As with any model, the results obtained above suggest other alternatives which should be examined. In an actual planning scenario, the user would undoubtedly want to examine the impact of variations in subcommunity retention on the outcome. Upward detailing constraints could also be tested. The planner can even examine the impact of varying squadron grade structure, aircraft per squadron, or seat factor in order to assess the impact of short term resource constraints on the long term Aviation Officer inventory.

A word of advice to the potential user is in order at this point. The Aviation Officer Requirements Model places a large number of parameters under user control. If the user changes many parameters in a single run, he may have difficulty interpreting the results. To avoid this, the following approach to model utilization is recommended, based on experience gained on more than a hundred model runs:

- Establish a baseline run for comparison purposes. The default parameter settings approximate FY 81 requirements.
- Change no more than a half dozen parameters from run to run.
- Have a plan of attack. Take a few minutes to outline a sequence of runs before going on the computer. This saves times and minimizes rerun requirements.

For user convenience, runs are marked with the date and time of completion in the upper right hand corner of each sheet. The frequent user eventually will find this feature useful in organizing the data. The four runs used in the discussion of the 12 to 14 Air Wing force level change produced 54 pages

of printout. The total time to complete the four runs was one hour and three minutes.

### C. GRADE STRUCTURE ANALYSIS

Requirements are basically billet-by-billet statements of Navy needs. Inventory development is dominated by loss rates that are largely determined by factors exogenous to the Navy. Given those facts, it is not surprising that inventory and requirements seldom match exactly at the grade level of detail. Occasionally, after a period of extremely high or extremely low retention for example, it may be necessary to correct the imbalances by either adjusting requirements grade levels or modifying inventory grade distribution (by changing promotion flow points). The Aviation Officer Requirements Model can be used as an analytic tool in support of this process.

The model outputs which provide a measure of grade imbalance are the upward detailing fills and the Out-Of-Aviation flows. The model reports lower grade fills and the number of Out-Of-Aviation fills by grade level for each subcommunity. The model resorts to upward detailing only when it cannot employ source flow in the current tour at maximum flow.

Out-Of-Aviation flow is employed only when flow cannot be employed within aviation, either because requirements have been met or upward detailing limits have been achieved. In either case, the existence of such flows indicates a surplus of inventory over grade level requirements.

To illustrate this application, Table V reproduces output data for the Light Attack and Fighter Subcommunities from the runs produced in the preceding example.

TABLE V  
UPWARD DETAIL AND OUT OF AVIATION FLOWS  
(LIGHT ATTACK AND FIGHTER NAVAL AVIATORS)

Subcommunity	LT	Grade LCDR	CDR	SEN CDR	TOTAL
Light Attack					
Number Up Detailed to	-	52	0	0	
Out-Of-Aviation	41	20	0	13	74
Fighter					
Number Up Detailed to		5	0	0	
Out-Of-Aviation	0	0	0	11	11

Note: Base-Line Case (12 Air Wings)  
Retention = 45%

In the case of Light Attack, a total of 93 surplus Lieutenants occurred, of which 52 were upward detailed within the 20 percent constraint. The remaining 41 were flowed to Out-Of-Aviation. The indication here is that converting 52 billets at the LT Level to LCDR-CDR billets would provide a better grade match. Additionally, if CDR billet requirements could be reduced, the lower grade surpluses would also be reduced, thus decreasing Out-Of-Aviation flow. Alternatively, moving the promotion flow point to LCDR forward (earlier) would achieve the same effect.

In the case of the Fighter Subcommunity, a total of nine lower grade fills were used at the LCDR and CDR levels indicating a near perfect inventory-requirements match.

#### D. RETENTION ANALYSIS

The role of projected retention rates for Aviation Officers in determining inventory projections has already been discussed. Clearly, retention is a key model variable. Since retention is not under Navy control, the planner is

required to use estimates which are largely based on history but which hopefully take cognizance of the sociological and economic phenomena known to influence retention. Above all, the planner should recognize the sensitivity of model results to retention and perform the required sensitivity analysis. The following example illustrates this point.

The retention values used earlier in this section for the baseline case (B. Force Level Variations) were 45 percent for fixed wing aviators, 50 percent for rotary wing aviators, and 55 percent for Naval Flight Officers. These estimates assume that historical differences in retention between these Aviation Officer groups will persist, and that there will be a modest recovery in retention rates from the very low levels experienced in the late 1970s. In the 1984 Manpower Requirements Report submitted by the Office of the Secretary of Defense to the Congress in February 1983, Navy estimates of current retention are provided, and steady state retention goals for Aviation Officers are established at 55 percent for Naval Aviators and 60 percent for Naval Flight Officers.<sup>15/</sup> Table VI compares the model output for the baseline case described previously and that obtained using the Manpower Requirement Report (MRR-84) steady state retention values.

Table VI shows that the model produces essentially the same inventory for both cases. However, the grade distribution is significantly different. The MRR-84 case contains 327 fewer Lieutenants, 148 more Lieutenant Commanders, and 183 more Commanders. Thus, compensation costs would be somewhat higher at the MRR-84 retention figures (About 4.5 m/year RMC in FY 83 dollars).

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<sup>15/</sup>U.S. Department of Defense, Military Manpower Report to the Congress, February 1983, p. IV-13.

TABLE VI

## BASELINE VS. MRR-84 RETENTION

CASE	CLASS	Grade Distribution				Training Rate	Out Of Aviation
		LT	LCDR	LDR	TOTAL		
BASELINE CASE	NA	6728	1844	2325	10907	1020	1007
	NFO	2920	885	1067	4872	432	887
	TOTAL	9648	2729	3392	15779	1452	1894
MRR-84 CASE	NA	6491	1973	2470	10934	960	1097
	NFO	2830	904	1105	4839	414	879
	TOTAL	9321	2877	3575	15773	1374	1976
DIFFERENCE	NA	-237	+129	+145	+27	-60	+90
	NFO	- 90	+ 19	+ 38	-33	-18	- 8
	TOTAL	-327	+148	+183	- 6	-78	+98

However, this increase would be more than offset by the reduced accession training rates associates with the MRR-84 case. The higher retention results in a reduction of 60 in the Pilot Training Rate and 18 in the Naval Flight Officer Training Rate. The annual savings in military personnel costs associated with training at these lower levels total 6.3 M.

A review of other model parameters on a subcommunity-by-subcommunity basis reveals the following:

- First tour lengths increase due to the smaller entry cohort size. The change is about 3 months for Naval Aviators and 1 month for Naval Flight Officers.
- Command opportunity decreases slightly for Naval Aviators due to the larger number of Commanders. Naval Flight Officer command opportunity decreases much less because the retention differential between the two cases is smaller.
- ACIP Gate I projections generally increase by about 2 percent indicating more cockpit employment time across the board.



Overall, the conclusion is that increased retention would significantly lower costs, and in addition, provide a more manageable inventory of Aviation Officers.

E. A WORD OF CAUTION

The foregoing examples have been presented to illustrate, to potential users of the Aviation Officer Requirements Model, some ways in which the model can be useful as a planning tool. The model is admittedly complex. It must be if it is to reasonably represent the universe with which the planner must cope. Unfortunately, complexity, while conferring a degree of versatility, also demands a higher level of intellectual involvement on the part of the user. First of all, he must understand the reality that the model represents. He must then be prepared to expend considerable mental effort in interpreting model results in the context of that external reality. In a word, the planner must learn to use the tool. The foregoing examples were presented solely in the interest of facilitating that learning process. It would be a mistake to attach any great significance to the numerical results. The baseline case represents Aviation Officer requirements in 1981. A number of significant changes in force structure and support concepts have occurred since then which would alter the numerical results for the baseline case. Before attempting to employ the model in the planning process, the basic requirements arrays in the model should be respecified to reflect the current Aviation Officer billet structure, and the validity of certain force level parameters--most notably crew factors--should be confirmed.

## V. APPLICATION OF THE MODELING TECHNIQUE TO THE SURFACE WARFARE OFFICER COMMUNITY

### A. INTRODUCTION

A natural extension of the current effort to develop and implement an analytical tool for determining Naval Aviation Officer requirements is the application of the basic modeling technique to other officer communities. A preliminary analysis of the Surface Warfare Officer Community was conducted to identify any significant changes to the basic model structure that would be required. These changes are discussed in this section in terms of their influence on the model requirements specification, inventory specification, and career path specification.

### B. REQUIREMENTS SPECIFICATION

The basic force element for Surface Warfare Officers is the individual ship. In specifying direct force level requirements, ships may be grouped by class to identify units with similar officer manpower requirements. These groups are then analogous to the subcommunities established in the Aviation Officer Requirements Model. In addition, ship classes may be grouped into ship types (e.g., DD-TYPE/DD 963-CLASS). There is some utility inherent in accommodating both type and class in the requirements structure of a Surface Warfare Officer Model. For example, the user may desire to specify force level changes in terms of class (e.g., add 5 DD963s) or type (Add 5 DDs). In the latter case, model logic would make additions to the latest (highest numbered) class in the type group, while losses would be taken from the oldest class.

While the ship class in the case of Surface Warfare Officers is analogous to aircraft type in the Aviation Officer Requirements Model, there does not

appear to be any need to establish a subcommunity structure for the Surface Warfare Officer Model. Movement of Aviation Officers between subcommunities is infrequent--a fact which tends to focus manpower management on the weapon system type. On the other hand, Surface Warfare Officers move freely between classes and types so that, while class and type are important to requirements specification, there is no need for independent processing of subcommunities. Therefore, there would be no subdivisions of the Surface Warfare Officer community.

The Aviation Officer Requirements Model partitions requirements into four grade levels: LT, LCDR, CDR, SENIOR CDR). Two changes would be required in a Surface Warfare Officer Model.

- The grade of Captain (O6) would be added. Aviation Officer requirements, by definition, include only Commanders and below. On the other hand, Surface Warfare Officer requirements include the grade of Captain. This grade would replace the artificially-created grade of Senior Commander.
- At the lower end of the grade scale, the LT and below category would be divided to separate Lieutenants from LTJG and below. Aviation Officers receive entry level training in a separate undergraduate training activity and become manpower resources upon designation at the completion of that training. Undergraduate training can thus be treated as a single network source for both inventory and requirements specification. Surface Warfare Officers proceed from initial training to a shipboard assignment. However, they are not designated Surface Warfare Officers until an initial qualification period aboard ship has been completed. This means that significant numbers of junior shipboard billets are filled by undesignated general line officers. Division of the lower grade requirement will provide a means of accounting for this phenomenon. The division is proposed at the LTJG rather than the Ensign level because a review of several ship manning documents revealed that there probably were not enough Ensign billets specified in requirements documents to permit accounting for all of the undesignated fills likely to occur at normal personnel flows. It is recognized that some allocation rule will have to be defined to segregate undesignated from designated Lieutenants Junior Grade.

A Surface Warfare Officer Model would specify requirements at five grade levels:

- Lt JG and Ensign
- Lieutenant
- Lieutenant Commander
- Commander
- Captain

#### C. INVENTORY SPECIFICATIONS

The fundamental shape of the officer inventory curve as a function of years of service will be the same for Surface Warfare Officers as for Aviation Officers. The shape will be specified by a continuation vector reflecting the year-to-year changes in Surface Warfare Officer inventory. This will also be linked to a retention specification. Differences in detail will be evident as follows:

- The time axis will specify years of commissioned service rather than years since designation.
- Captains will not leave the inventory. Therefore the sharp break evident at roughly the 20 year point will be reduced since it will reflect only early retirements
- Because of the inclusion of Captains in the inventory the model time frame will be extended to 30 years.
- Unrestricted Line Officer (11XX) continuation rates will have to be adjusted to reflect Surface Warfare (1110) continuation. Because of the nature of the accession process, described above, a Surface Warfare continuation vector may show continuation rates greater than unity in the early years of commissioned service.

#### D. CAREER PATH NETWORK

The major changes in the career path network for Surface Warfare Officers will be the extension in time covered to a nominal ten tours and the redefinition of activities represented. The increased number of tours results from the addition of Captains to the inventory at the senior end of the time scale and the addition of pre-designation commissioned time at the junior end. The definition of activities depends on analysis of Surface Warfare Officer career paths and the significance of career path considerations as constraints on the

manpower planner. The definitions suggested in this Section are highly tentative, being based for the most part on discussions with experienced Surface Warfare Officers. It may well be that detailed analysis of the Surface Warfare Officer Billet Structure and detailing patterns will suggest alternative activity definitions. In view of the fact that the Surface Warfare designation is only a little more than ten years old, an analysis of this type is an obvious first step in the actual construction of a model.

The primary reason for including career path constraints in a requirements model is to ensure that plans based on that model account for the need to develop certain skills and experience levels in the inventory over time. The specification of a billet title and grade level generally implies the existence in the inventory of personnel with a fairly explicit set of skills gained in past assignments. Thus, personnel assignment has two objectives: the filling of immediate requirements and the development of the inventory so that future requirements can also be met. A useful planning tool must account for both of these objectives.

The Aviation Officer Requirements Model accounted for skill/experience requirements in two ways: First, set of general background requirements are defined by the seven activity definitions. Second, more explicit set of warfare skills are implicit in the 23 defined subcommunities. For example, a body of expertise in Anti-Air Warfare is established in the definition of the VF (Fighter) and Early Warning (VAW) Subcommunities. Since subcommunities are not envisioned for a Surface Warfare Officer Model, it was necessary to accommodate some specific skill/experience identifiers in the activity definitions of the career path network.

Surface ships in the Navy can be placed in one of three categories depending on their fundamental mission. These are:

- Fleet Combatants
- Amphibious Ships
- Fleet Auxiliaries

There are specialized skills associated with the operation and handling of ships in each of these categories. It is important that the Surface Warfare Officer inventory contain officers with experience in each of these mission areas. Therefore, they are specified as separate Surface Warfare Officer Activities governing both requirements partitioning and inventory distribution.

The three activities identified above correspond to the Fleet Squadron Activity of the Aviation Officer Requirements Model; that is, Aviation Officers are primarily needed to operate fleet aircraft and Surface Warfare Officers are primarily needed to operate fleet ships. Subdividing the activity in the case of Surface Warfare Officers makes the structure of the requirement visible, and in addition, provides the opportunity for a degree of user control. In specifying network arcs, the user can either permit or inhibit flow between these activities.

Arc capacity constraints can also be employed to limit flows between activities. In fact, the user will have available a range of options from completely free flow between activities to complete isolation of activities. The first extreme would represent the way the Surface Warfare Officer community is managed, while the second would approximate the subcommunity structure of the Aviation Officer Requirements Model.

In addition to ship's company assignments, Surface Warfare Officers are also required on afloat staffs. This Afloat Activity corresponds to the

Afloat Assignments Activity of the Aviation Officer Requirements Model.

The fifth activity identified for the Surface Warfare Officer Requirements Model is Professional Training. This is intended to make visible the significant training provided by Surface Warfare Officer schools at the department head and command level. It is envisioned that the model would implicitly specify flows to this activity as a function of flows to shipboard billets.

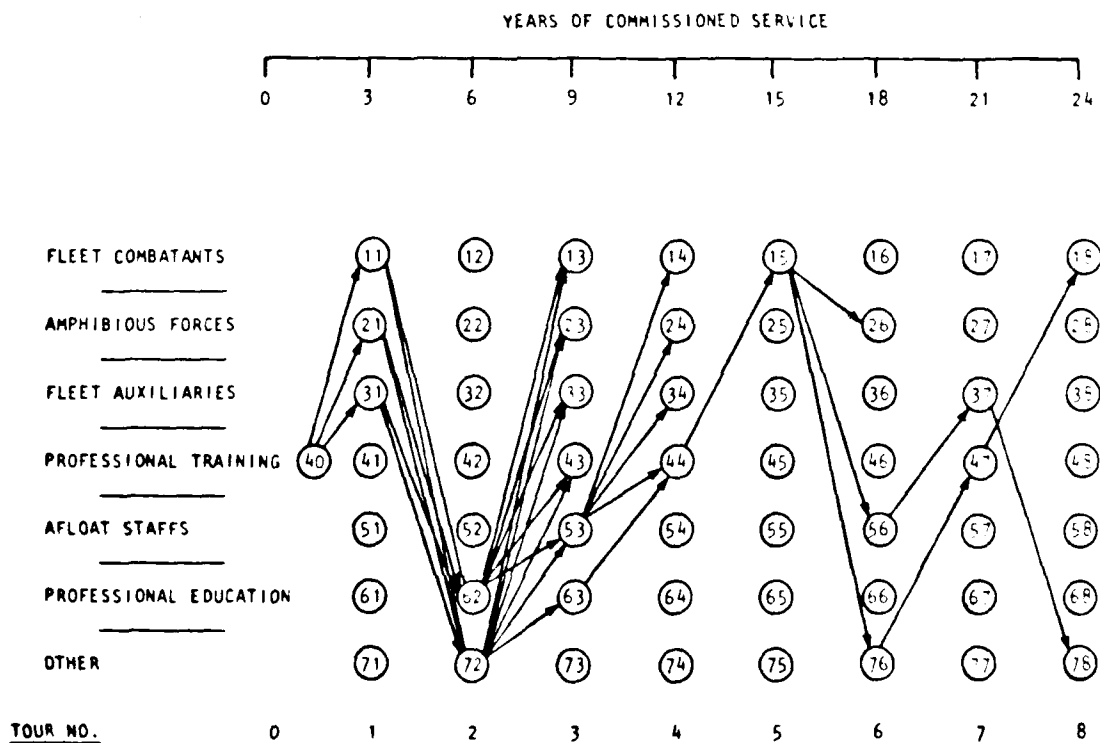
The remaining two activities proposed for the Surface Warfare Officer Requirements Model, Professional Education and Other, are identical to those defined for the Aviation Officer Requirements Model.

In summary, seven career activities are proposed for a Surface Warfare Officer Requirements Model:

- Fleet Combatants
- Amphibious Forces
- Fleet Auxiliaries
- Professional Training
- Afloat Staffs
- Professional Education
- Other

Figure 4 is an example of a Surface Warfare Officer career path network. The arcs selected show all source flow going to activities 1-3 for the first tour. These flows then divide between Professional Education and OTHER for a second tour which is assumed to be ashore. These in turn, divide for the third tour covering all possible destination activities. Beyond the third tour no attempt is made to portray all possible arcs, instead, typical flows to shipboard department head and command tours are depicted. It is important to note that the three year tour length depicted in the diagram is nominal. The model user would have the capability of specifying the actual tour length in months, for every model destination node.

The analysis of the Surface Warfare Officer community, while tentative with respect to some fairly important details, demonstrates the feasibility of implementing a Surface Warfare Officer Requirements Model that is functionally similar to the Aviation Officer Requirements Model. The major changes required are elimination of the subcommunity structure and redefinition of career activities. Other changes might be necessary after detailed analysis of the Surface Warfare Officer billet structure, but based on experience with the Aviation Officer Requirements Model, such changes should be minor in nature. Overall, the model would be somewhat less complicated than the Aviation Officer Model and require significantly shorter execution time on the computer.



**FIGURE 4**  
**SURFACE WARFARE OFFICER CAREER PATH NETWORK**



## VI. CONCLUSION

Previous sections of this report have attempted to achieve three main goals:

- Describe the process by which manpower requirements are determined in the context of the Planning, Programming, and Budgeting process by which personnel resources are obtained. The central theme of that discussion was the contrast between the potential long term consequences of manpower decisions and the relatively short planning horizon of the PPBS.
- Describe a planning tool, the Aviation Officer Requirements Model, which allows consideration of both the long and short term consequences of manpower decisions in the planning process.
- Demonstrate some ways in which the model can be applied as a planning tool. The model is necessarily complex. An understanding of Aviation Officer manpower requirements on the part of the user is presumed. However, no computer expertise is required. It is a menu driven, "user friendly" model.

In addition, the general applicability of the basic modeling technique to other officer communities has been demonstrated by developing the basic outline of a Surface Warfare Officer Requirements Model.

A final word of stress on a point repeatedly made in this report: the Aviation Officer Requirement Model is a tool. Hammers and saws do not build houses, carpenters do; computer programs do not make plans, planners do. Good planners, like good carpenters, are distinguished by the skill with which they use their tools.

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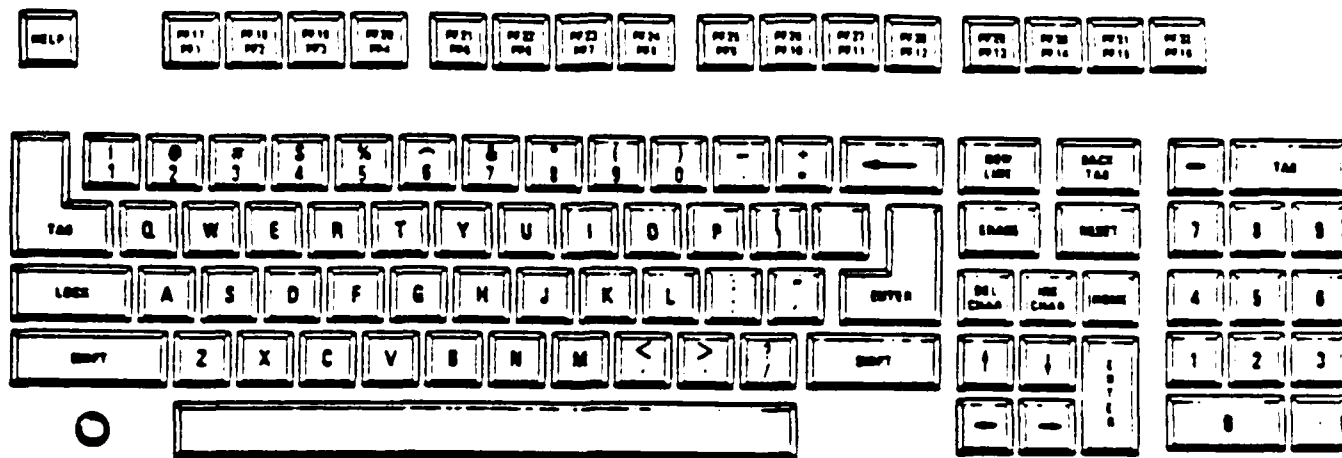
APPENDIX A  
AVIATION OFFICER REQUIREMENTS MODEL  
USER'S GUIDE

The objective of this appendix is to provide non-ADP personnel with the information necessary to effectively use the Aviation Officers Requirements Model.

The Aviation Officers Requirements Model provides an automated capability to effectively deal with officer requirements determinations through interactive, user-friendly processing.

The user of the Aviation Officer Requirements Model must know how to initiate and stop computer processing as well as how to use the system to produce useful results. This appendix is presented in such a way as to walk the user through the system from start to finish and provide an example to every screen or option possible. Use of this appendix should make the Aviation Officer Requirements Model easy to operate for all personnel. While the model is designed for personnel with limited computer experience, it is assumed that users are familiar with the Aviation Officer Requirements Determination process.

On the next page of this appendix is a picture of the computer keyboard and a brief explanation of the user entry keys, which are used for the majority of the interactions in the Aviation Officer Requirements Model. An explanation of the cursor control keys and parameter definitions are also provided.



## THE KEYBOARD

### I. SPECIAL KEYS

#### 1. ENTER key

- The normal means of terminating user entry and requesting the program to process data. SHIFT does not affect the action of ENTER, and ENTER is not honored while the keyboard data entry keys are locked.

#### 2. PF key (Program Function)

- Most command options in response to screen menus are entered by use of the PF keys. The values of the 16 PF keys are affected by the SHIFT key. Thus there are 32 Program Functions keys. Next to the description of each option on the display is the number of one of the PF keys. Command options are entered by pressing the appropriate PF key.

- NOTE -

All keys have the capability of being turned off or on. When the user is asked to make a PF or "ENTER" key selection, only those keys are turned on. If an off key is pressed, the workstation alarm will sound as a warning that an invalid key was pressed and another key selection should be made.

## II. CURSOR CONTROL KEYS

### 1. TAB key

- Many screens present predefined fields in which entries can be made. By using the "TAB" key the cursor jumps only to those predefined fields freeing the user from having to count spaces.

### 2. ARROW keys

- There are four directions the user can move the cursor: up, down, right and left. These arrow keys position the cursor without regard for the presence of predefined fields. They can position the cursor at any location on the screen and provide automatic repeat for as long as the key is pressed. All keys also have a wraparound feature. For example, if the cursor is positioned in the top row, and the user presses the up arrow, the cursor moves to the bottom row in the same column.

## III. PARAMETERS

### 1. Defined (on screen)

- Most parameters are set initially to default values (See default values) and the user can either change them to suit his purpose or continue using those values. To change a parameter value, position the cursor (cursor control keys) under the variable to be

changed, and then type over it. If the new variable is smaller than the previous variable, use the space bar to delete those extra characters.

2. Defined

(off screen)

- Some parameter fields initially appear with blanks, and the user can enter parameter values in these fields. To make entries, position the cursor (via TAB key) and type in the information. If left blank, the model automatically uses default values.

3. Entering

- Once parameters are set, the user should press "ENTER" unless otherwise specified. The cursor position is unimportant with regard to "ENTER", but make sure all parameters are correct before entering.

This screen acts as the Control Screen. It permits one to enter and exit the program. On entry to the program, the above display will be presented on the work station screen. Notice the words NAVAL AVIATOR and LIGHT ATTACK; they have been underlined in the above picture but will appear as flashing words on the display screen. These words flash to indicate the current model status. On entering the program, all variables are predefined to default values (see Appendix C).

- 1) Continue working in the Community which appears flashing on the screen (see A-10).
- 2) Begin working in a new Community of AVIATORS. (See A-8)
- 3) Begin working in a new Community of NAVAL FLIGHT OFFICERS (NFOs) (see A-9).
- 4) Make multiple Community runs (see A-19).
- 5) End processing (Note - on command of End processing, which causes exit from the program, printed output from the program run will begin).



#### SINGLE COMMUNITY RUN

The following pages A-7 to A-18 explain and describe the screens in SINGLE COMMUNITY RUN processing. Figure A-1 of this section is a basic flow diagram showing the logical sequence of screens displayed in SINGLE COMMUNITY mode. The remainder of this section is devoted to a detailed description of each screen shown in the flow diagram.

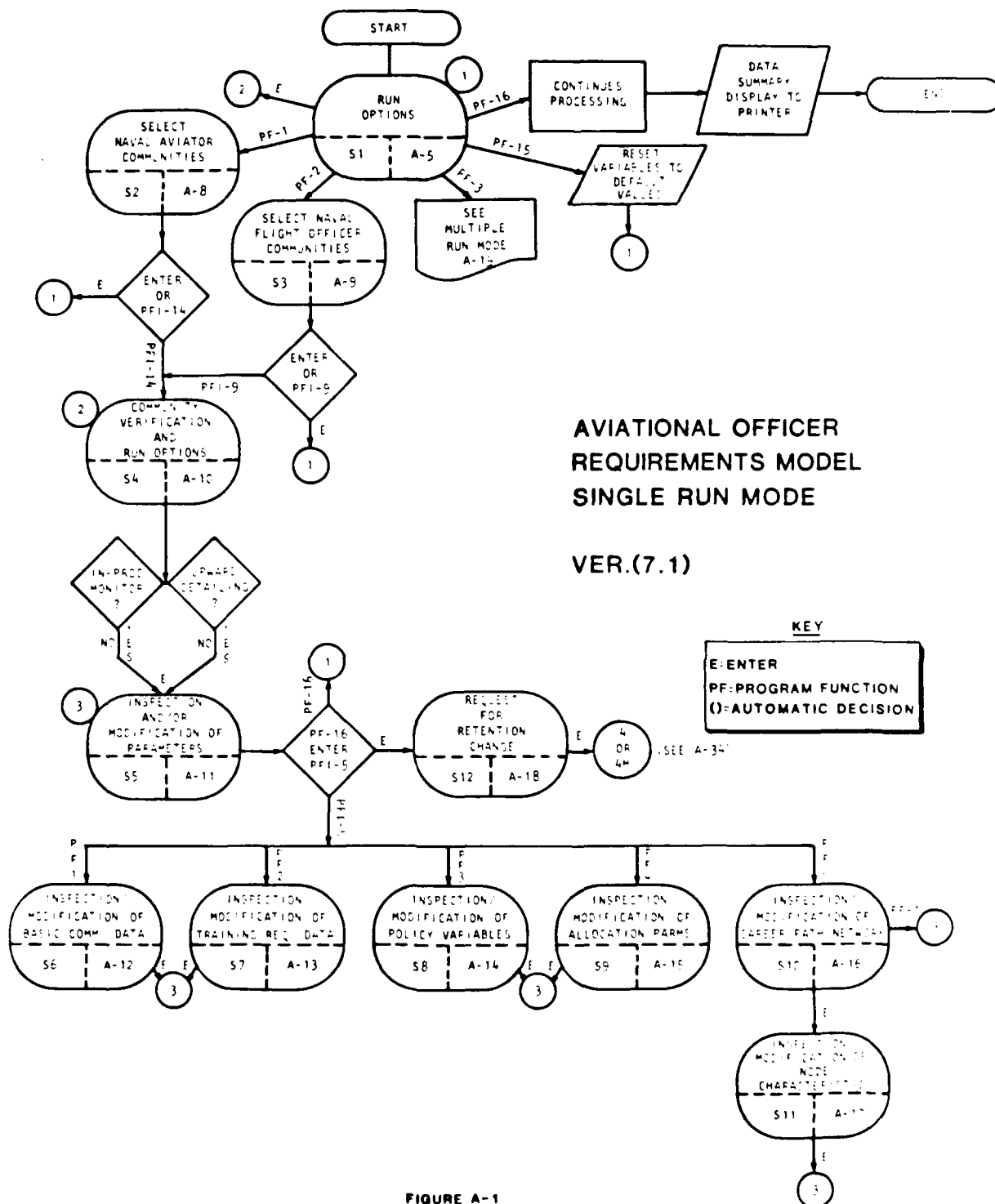


FIGURE A-1

By pressing the PF-1 key when the Community Selection Screen (S1) is displayed, the above screen (S2) will appear. This screen allows the user to select one of 14 Subcommunities in which NAVAL AVIATORS are required. By pressing one of the 14 PF-keys, the user will enter that corresponding Subcommunity for analysis. By pressing the "Enter" key, the user will return to the Community Selection Screen (S1) without altering the current subcommunity selection.

If the user selected the PF-2 key while the Community Selection Screen (S1) appeared, the above screen will be displayed. This screen allows the user to select one of the nine Subcommunities in which NFOs are required. By pressing one of the nine PF-keys, the user will enter the corresponding Subcommunity for analysis. If the user wishes to return to the Community Selection Screen (S1), press the "ENTER" key.

- NOTE -

When returning to the Community Selection Screen (S1), the Community and Subcommunity, which appear flashing, indicate the current area for analysis.

[illegible]

Screen S4 (above) identifies the Subcommunity the model is currently concerned with and allows the user to select run options. IN-PROCESS MONITORING allows the user to see intermediate results between iterations. The user may also run the system with minimal interaction by typing "NO" in place of "YES" for IN-PROCESS MONITORING.

- NOTE -

A-10

```

*****1*****2*****3*****4*****5*****6*****7*****8*****
**** 123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890
*****
*  *
* 1*
* 2*
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*10*
* 1*
* 2*
* 3*
* 4*
*  *

THE AVIATION OFFICER REQUIREMENTS MODEL IS LOADED WITH
NOMINAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS REQUIRED TO DETERMINE THE
REQUIREMENT FOR NAVAL AVIATION IN THE LIGHT ATTACK
COMMUNITY

YOU CAN REVIEW AND/OR ALTER THESE PARAMETERS BY PRESSING THE
PF KEY CORRESPONDING TO THE ITEM NUMBERS IN THE LIST OF
PARAMETER CATEGORIES GIVEN BELOW. THIS ACTION WILL CALL UP
A LIST OF THE INDICATED PARAMETERS WITH THEIR CURRENT VALUES

PF KEY    PARAMETER CATEGORY
  1    BASIC COMMUNITY DATA
  2    TRAINING REQUIREMENTS DATA
  3    POLICY VARIABLES
  4    ALLOCATION PARAMETERS
*20*     CAREER PATH NETWORK
* 1*
* 2*
* 3*
* 4*
*  *

TO RETURN TO COMMUNITY SELECTION MENU PRESS (PF) 0
TO CONTINUE PROGRAM WITHOUT PARAMETER REVIEW PRESS (ENTER)

*****1*****2*****3*****4*****5*****6*****7*****8*****
**** 123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890
*****

```

This screen appears after screen S5 and screens S8-S13. It allows the user to enter each of the five parameter categories in order to inspect and/or change existing parameters. To inspect any parameter category, select the corresponding PF-key. The user may also return to the Community Selection Menu Screen (S1) by pressing the PF-16 key. If the user wishes to bypass the parameter review he may do so by pressing the "ENTER" key.

```

*****
1      2      3      4      5      6      7      8
12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890
*****
1
2
3
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87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100
*****
1      2      3      4      5      6      7      8
12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890
*****

```

BASIC COMMUNITY DATA  
LIGHT ATTACK NAVAL AVIATORS

PARAMETER	CURRENT VALUE
NUMBER OF SQUADRON	24
AIRCRAFT PER SQUADRON	12
CREW FACTOR	1.42
NAVAL AVIATORS PER CREW	1.00
***** SQUADRON GRADE DISTRIBUTION *****	
COMMANDERS	02
LT. COMMANDERS	04
LIEUTENANTS	11
***** UPWARD DETAIL PERCENTAGE *****	
UPWARD DETAIL PERCENTAGE	20
COMMUNITY RETENTION	45 PER CENT
NUMBER OF CARRIER AIR WINGS	12

\*\*\*\*\*  
PRESS ENTER TO RECORD CHANGES AND CONTINUE  
\*\*\*\*\*

#### BASIC COMMUNITY DATA SCREEN (PARAMETER REVIEW)

This screen displays the current value of basic parameters for the subcommunity being processed. The user may change one, none, or all existing parameters. The user should be aware that changes to the parameters CREW FACTOR and NAVAL AVIATORS PER CREW, will affect only the number of Lieutenants per squadron. The Commander and Lieutenant Commander parameters will remain unchanged. If Commander/Lieutenant Commander parameters are changed the adjustment of Lieutenant parameters is automatic and squadron grade distribution will conform to user specification. In order to record any changes and continue with the program, press "Enter". Upon doing so, the program will return to Screen S5 (Parameter Category Menu) allowing the user to make further changes or bypass the parameter review.

## TRAINING REQUIREMENTS DATA SCREEN (PARAMETER REVIEW)

This screen displays the current value of the parameters within TRAINING REQUIREMENTS DATA. The user may change one, none, or all existing parameters to meet the necessary requirements. The user should be aware that the number of Lieutenants for undergraduate training is determined by the Instructor Planning Factors (Instructor Pilots per Graduates, Instructor NFUs per Graduate). In order to record any changes and continue with the program, press "Enter". Upon doing so, the program will return to Screen S5 allowing the user to make further changes or bypass the parameter review.



This screen allows the user to change both Promotion Flow Points and Policy Variables. The Promotion Flow Points section of this screen is a bargraph representing years of commissioned service. Up-arrows under the graph show the promotion flow points to the grades of Lieutenant Commander and Commander (4 for LCDR, 5 for CDR). To change promotion flow points, position the cursor under the desired number of years and enter the appropriate number (4 or 5). (Note that entries made with years consisting of two digits (i.e., 10), the number (4 or 5) may be placed under either digit.) Half year promotion flow points (i.e., 10.5 years) may be selected by positioning the entry under the asterisk between numbers. Also note that both entries (4 & 5) must be made if any change is made. If either entry is left out, the resulting promotion flow point parameters will be inaccurate.

A-14

This screen displays the ALLOCATION PARAMETERS which the model will use in assigning fractions of general Aviation Officer requirements to the Subcommunity under investigation. The user should note that a change to any allocation fraction will cause an automatic adjustment in fractions for all other Subcommunities. (Note that the sum of allocation fractions across all affected subcommunities equals one.) The "ENTER" key causes changes to be recorded and adjustments to be made. Control is returned to screen S5.

```

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*****
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
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13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
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82
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86
87
88
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97
98
99
100

```

123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890

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 93  
 94  
 95  
 96  
 97  
 98  
 99  
 100

YOU CAN INSPECT AND/OR MODIFY THE CAREER PATH NETWORK CHARACTERISTICS  
 ASSOCIATED WITH ANY NODE IN THE NETWORK. TO SELECT A PARTICULAR NODE  
 REPLACE THE "O" IN THE DIAGRAM BELOW WITH AN "X". TO DYNAST A NODE  
 PRESS "TAB".

ACTIVITY	TOUR NUMBER						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
FLEET TOURS	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
FLEET READINESS SQUADRON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRAINING COMMAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R&D COMMUNITY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AFLCOT ASSIGNMENTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TO BEGIN NODE INSPECTION/MODIFICATION PRESS "ENTER"  
 TO RETURN TO CATEGORY MENU PRESS "PF-1"

123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890

#### CAREER PATH NETWORK SCREEN #1 (PARAMETER REVIEW)

This screen displays nodes for the Career Path Network. The user can inspect and/or modify the characteristics associated with any node. To inspect/modify a node, replace any "o" with an "x" in the 'tour number' table and press "ENTER". Note that the user may select as many nodes for inspection/modification as desired. The TAB key will step the cursor from node to node in the display. The control of the program continues with screen S11 if a node/nodes are to be inspected/modified. Otherwise the control returns to Screen S5.

This screen reconfirms the activity and tour number that the user has chosen to inspect/modify. At this point, the user may change the value of the tour length for tours ending at that node. He may also make available any of the seven precedent nodes. Once the user has made desired changes and is ready to record these changes, he must depress "ENTER". This screen will appear for each x that the user placed into the table on the previous screen (S10). Once all x's have been inspected/modified, the program will return the user to the Parameter Category Menu Screen (S5).

```

*****
*** 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 ***
*** 123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890 ***
*****
1*
2*
3*
4*
5* YOU HAVE REQUESTED A CHANGE IN RETENTION FOR NAVAL AVIATORS
6* IN THE LIGHT ATTACK COMMUNITY
7* THIS WILL CAUSE A CHANGE IN THE CONTINUATION VECTOR. THE FOUR
8* PARAMETERS WHICH DEFINE THIS VECTOR ARE DISPLAYED BELOW FOR
9* REVIEW AND/OR CHANGE
10*
11*
12* RETENTION 45 PER CENT
13*
14* MINIMUM SERVICE REQUIREMENT *5 YEARS
15*
16* RETENTION POINT *7 YEARS
17*
18* CAREER STABLE POINT 11 YEARS
19*
20*
*****
1*
2*
3* PRESS ENTER TO MAKE CONTINUATION VECTOR CHANGES
4*
*****
*** 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 ***
*** 123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890 ***
*****

```

#### RETENTION SCREEN

If the user had previously requested a change in retention (S9), the above screen will be displayed. A change in retention will cause the Continuation Vector to change. This screen shows the four parameters that determine the Continuation Vector and offers the user the opportunity to change those parameters or continue the process.

#### -NOTE-

This is the last screen before the program iterations start. To follow execution and processing sequence turn to page A-33.

#### MULTIPLE COMMUNITY RUN

The following pages A-20 to A-32 explain and describe the screens in MULTIPLE COMMUNITY processing. Figure A-2 on the following page is a basic flow diagram showing the logical sequence of screens displayed in MULTIPLE RUN mode. The remainder of this section is devoted to a detailed description of each screen in the flow diagram.

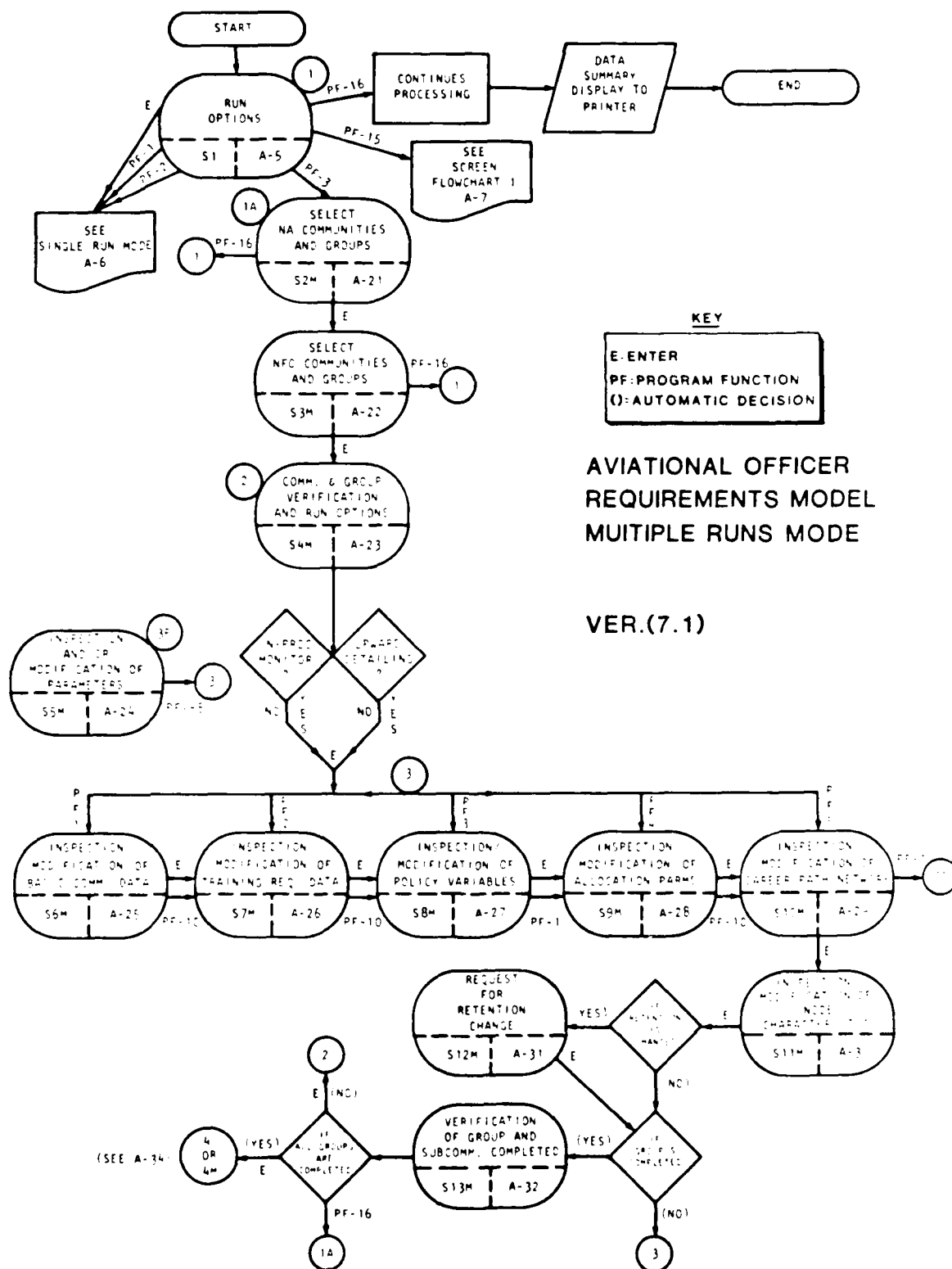


FIGURE A-2

By pressing the PF-3 key while the Community Selection Screen (Sl) is displayed, the model adapts for multiple runs and shows the above screen. This screen allows the user to group Subcommunities with similar characteristics. This is done by assigning the same alpha-character (group identifier) to all Subcommunities that will be included in a given group. To eliminate a Subcommunity from the run, put a "O" (ZERO) in the corresponding group column. If Subcommunities are left blank (i.e., space), the model will assign that Subcommunity by default values. To continue with NFO SUBCOMMUNITIES, press "ENTER" (see next page).



```

*****
*** 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 ***
*** 123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890 ***
*****
* 1*
* 2*
* 3*
* 4*
* 5*
* 6*
* 7*
* 8*
* 9*
* 10*
* 1*
* 2*
* 3*
* 4*
* 5*
* 6*
* 7*
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* 9*
* 10*
* 1*
* 2*
* 3*
* 4*
* 5*
* 6*
* 7*
* 8*
* 9*
* 10*
*****
*** 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 ***
*** 123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890 ***
*****

```

NAVAL FLIGHT OFFICER COMMUNITY SELECTIONS  
(MULTIPLE RUNS)

NAVAL FLIGHT OFFICER SUBCOMMUNITIES MAY ALSO BE GROUPED  
BY ASSIGNING GROUP IDENTIFIERS. USE CAUTION IN ASSIGNING  
GROUP IDENTIFIERS. IF IDENTIFIER IS THE SAME AS ONE USED  
FOR PILOTS THAT NFO SUBCOMMUNITY WILL BE INCLUDED WITH THE  
PREVIOUSLY DEFINED PILOT GROUP

COMMUNITY	GROUP
FIGHTER	*
MEDIUM ATTACK	*
EARLY WARNING VAW	*
ELECTRONIC WARFARE VAW	*
CARRIER BASED ASW	*
MARITIME PATROL	*
ELECTRONIC WARFARE VA	*
FORCE SUPPORT - JET	*
FORCE SUPPORT - PROP	*

TO RETURN TO BASIC MENU - PRESS PF-16  
TO CONTINUE MULTIPLE COMMUNITY RUN - PRESS ENTER

#### NFO'S COMMUNITY SELECTIONS (MULTIPLE RUNS)

When "ENTER" is pressed while the NAVAL AVIATOR COMMUNITY SELECTIONS (multiple runs) screen (S4) is displayed, the model continues with NFO's Community Selections (multiple runs). This allows the user to create Subcommunities as on the previous page (A-21). If the user wishes to return to the Community Selection Menu Screen (S1), press PF-16. Otherwise, press "ENTER" to continue.

(Note - if the user uses the same group identifier for both PILOTS AND NFO's they will be assigned to the same group.)

```

*****
      1          2          3          4          5          6          7          8
***** 123456 7890123456 7890123456 7890123456 7890123456 7890123456 7890123456 7890123456 *****
*****
*
* 1*
* 2*
* 3*
* 4*
* 5*
* 6*
* 7*
* 8*
* 9*
10*
* 1*
* 2*
* 3*
* 4*
* 5*
* 6*
* 7*
* 8*
* 9*
20*
* 1*
* 2*
* 3*
* 4*
*****

                                GROUP A
*****
*                               *
*   WORKING ON NAVAL AVIATION *
*                               *
*           IN                 *
*                               *
*   LIGHT ATTACK COMMUNITY    *
*                               *
*****

DO YOU DESIRE IN PROCESS MONITORING?        YES (YES/NO)

DO YOU DESIRE UPWARD DETAILING?              YES (YES/NO)

PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE
*****
      1          2          3          4          5          6          7          8
***** 123456 7890123456 7890123456 7890123456 7890123456 7890123456 7890123456 7890123456 *****

```

This screen is functionally identical to screen S4 in single run mode (see A-10).

The following multiple run screens S4M-S12M are functionally identical to screens S4-S12 in SINGLE RUN mode. In MULTIPLE RUN mode, however, these screens will display a group identifier in the top right corner. The group identifier indicates that the model is in the MULTIPLE RUN mode and identifies the group currently being processed.

```

*****
***** 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 *****
***** 123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890 *****
*****
*****
***** 1 *****
***** 2 *****
***** 3 *****
***** 4 *****
***** 5 *****
***** 6 *****
***** 7 *****
***** 8 *****
***** 9 *****
***** 10 *****
***** 1 *****
***** 2 *****
***** 3 *****
***** 4 *****
***** 5 *****
***** 6 *****
***** 7 *****
***** 8 *****
***** 9 *****
***** 10 *****
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***** 2 *****
***** 3 *****
***** 4 *****
***** 5 *****
***** 6 *****
***** 7 *****
***** 8 *****
***** 9 *****
***** 10 *****
*****
*****
***** 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 *****
***** 123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890 *****
*****

```

This screen appears only if the user selected the PF-1 utility when screen S10M was displayed. This screen permits the user to reinspect a parameter category for the current group identifier. Note that screens which have been bypassed can not be redisplayed.

This screen is functionally identical to screen S6 in SINGLE RUN mode (see A-12).

Screens S6M-S11M will appear automatically in the sequence shown. Some of the screens have a PF-10 utility which allows the user to bypass all subsequent screens in that parameter category for the entire group. Screens without this utility will be bypassed automatically. Screen S8M and S10M have a PF-1 utility which allows the redisplay of prior screens.

S7M

```

*****
*** 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 ***
*** 10 14 18 22 26 30 34 38 42 46 50 54 58 62 66 70 74 78 ***
*****

1*
2*
3*
4*
5* TRAINING REQUIREMENTS DATA GROUP A
6* LIGHT ATTACK NAVAL AVIATION
7*
8*
9*
10*
11* FLEET READINESS GRADUATE (CALCULATE) REQUIREMENTS
12*
13* COMMANDER *B
14* LT. COMMANDER *D
15* ELECTRONIC *M
16*
17*
18* UNDERGRADUATE TRAINING STRIKE TRAINING PIPELINE
19*
20* COMMANDER *D
21* LT. COMMANDER *A
22*
23* INSTRUCTOR PIPELINE GRADUATE *B
24* INSTRUCTOR PIPELINE GRADUATE *D
25*
26*
27*
28* FROM PG 10 IF YOU WANT TO DISPLAY THIS SCREEN FOR THIS GROUP
29* PRESS ENTER TO RECORD CHANGES AND CONTINUE
30*
31*
32*
33*
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35*
36*
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100*

```

# TRAINING REQUIREMENTS DATA SCREEN (MULTIPLE RUN)

This screen is functionally identical to screen S7 in SINGLE RUN mode (See A-13).

This screen is functionally identical to screen 38 in SINGLE RUN mode (See A-14).

AD-A134 293

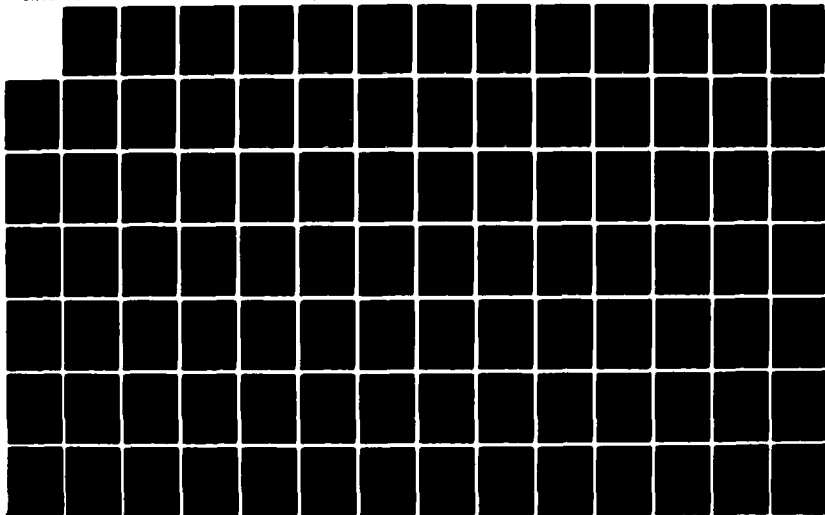
AVIATION OFFICER REQUIREMENTS STUDY(U) INFORMATION  
SPECTRUM INC ARLINGTON VA F E O'CONNOR 31 AUG 82  
ISI-V-83-2693-02 N00014-81-C-0368

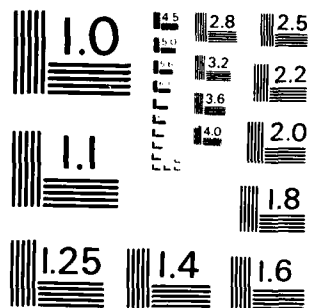
213

UNCLASSIFIED

F/G 5/9

NL





MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART  
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A



S9M

```

*****
**** 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 ****
**** 12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890 ****
*****
* 1*
* 2*
* 3*
* 4*
* 5*
* 6*
* 7*
* 8*
* 9*
*10*
* 1*
* 2*
* 3*
* 4*
* 5*
* 6*
* 7*
* 8*
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*10*
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* 7*
* 8*
* 9*
*10*
* 1*
* 2*
* 3*
* 4*
* 5*
* 6*
* 7*
* 8*
* 9*
*10*
*****
**** 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 ****
**** 12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890 ****
*****

```

ALLOCATION PARAMETERS  
LIGHT ATTACK NAVAL AVIATORS

GROUP A

FRACTION OF ALL NAVAL AVIATORS \*1008

FRACTION OF STRIKE NAVAL AVIATORS \*12090

FRACTION OF CARRIER NAVAL AVIATORS \*12090

FRACTION OF ALL AVIATION OFFICERS \*0729

\*\*\*\*\*

PRESS PF 10 IF YOU WANT TO BYPASS THIS SCREEN FOR THIS GROUP

PRESS ENTER TO RECORD CHANGES AND CONTINUE

# ALLOCATION PARAMETERS SCREEN (MULTIPLE RUN)

This screen is functionally identical to screen S9 in SINGLE RUN mode (See A-15).

```

0000      1          2          3          4          5          6          7          8      0000
0000  1234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890
*****
* *
* 1*
* 2*                                GROUP A
* 3*    YOU CAN INSPECT AND/OR MODIFY THE CAREER PATH NETWORK CHARACTERISTICS
* 4*    ASSOCIATED WITH ANY NODE IN THE NETWORK. TO SELECT A PARTICULAR NODE
* 5*    REPLACE THE '0' IN THE DIAGRAM BELOW WITH AN 'X'. TO BYPASS A NODE
* 6*    PRESS 'TAB'.
* 7*
* 8*                                TOUR NUMBER
* 9*
*10*
*11*    ACTIVITY           1       2       3       4       5       6       7
*12*
*13*    FLEET TOURS                0     0     X     X     0     0     0
*14*    FLEET READINESS SQUADRON  0     0     0     0     0     0     0
*15*    TRAINING COMMAND          0     0     0     0     0     0     0
*16*    R&D COMMUNITY             0     0     0     0     0     0     0
*17*    AFFILIATE ASSIGNMENTS     0     0     0     0     0     0     0
*18*    PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION   0     0     0     0     0     0     0
*19*    OTHER                     0     0     0     0     0     0     0
*20*
* 1*
* 2*
* 3*    TO BEGIN NODE INSPECTION/MODIFICATION PRESS 'ENTER'
* 4*    TO RETURN TO CATEGORY MENU PRESS 'PF 1'
*****
0000      1          2          3          4          5          6          7          8      0000
0000  1234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890
*****

```

This screen is functionally identical to screen S10 in SINGLE RUN mode (See A-16).

S11M

```

*****
**** 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 ****
**** 12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890 ****
*****
* 1*
* 2*
* 3*
* 4*
* 5*
* 6*
* 7*
* 8*
* 9*
*10*
*11*
*12*
*13*
*14*
*15*
*16*
*17*
*18*
*19*
*20*
* 1*
* 2*
* 3*
* 4*
*****
*****
**** 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 ****
**** 12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890 ****
*****

```

NODE CHARACTERISTICS GROUP A  
 NODE CHARACTERISTICS ARE REFERRED TO THE OUTPUT END OF THE ARC  
 IN QUESTION. THAT NODE IDENTIFIES THE ACTIVITY IN WHICH THE  
 OFFICER IS ENGAGED. THE ACTIVITY AND TOUR NUMBER CURRENTLY  
 BEING EXAMINED IS:  
 FLEET TOURS TOUR NUMBER 0  
 FOR TOURS TERMINATING AT THAT NODE  
 THE FOLLOWING VALUES APPLY:  
 TOUR LENGTH 30  
 PRECEDENT NODE STATE PRECEDENT NODE STATE  
 FLEET TOURS NNN FLEET READINESS FORWARDED 000  
 TRAINING COMMAND 000 RND COMMUNITY 000  
 AFLOAT ASSIGNMENTS NNN PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION 000  
 OTHER 000  
 NOTE 'NNN' MEANS THAT THE PRECEDENT NODE IS BARRED  
 TO ENTER CHANGES PRESS 'ENTER'

# CAREER PATH NETWORK SCREEN #2 (MULTIPLE RUN)

This screen is functionally identical to screen S11 in SINGLE RUN mode (See A-17).

S12M

```

*****
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890
*****
1*
2*
3*
4*
5*
6*
7*
8*
9*
10*
11*
12*
13*
14*
15*
16*
17*
18*
19*
20*
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80*
81*
82*
83*
84*
85*
86*
87*
88*
89*
90*
91*
92*
93*
94*
95*
96*
97*
98*
99*
100*
*****
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890
*****

```

YOU HAVE REQUESTED A CHANGE IN RETENTION FOR NAVAL AVIATORS  
 IN THE LIGHT ATTACK COMMUNITY  
 THIS WILL CAUSE A CHANGE IN THE CONTINUATION VECTOR. THE FOUR  
 PARAMETERS WHICH DEFINE THIS VECTOR ARE DISPLAYED BELOW FOR  
 REVIEW AND/OR CHANGE

RETENTION 45 PER CENT  
 MINIMUM SERVICE REQUIREMENT 5 YEARS  
 RETENTION POINT 7 YEARS  
 CAREER STABLE POINT 11 YEARS

PRESS ENTER TO MAKE CONTINUATION VECTOR CHANGES

# RETENTION SCREEN (MULTIPLE RUN)

This screen is functionally identical to screen S12 in SINGLE RUN mode (See A-18).

```

*****
***** 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 *****
***** 12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890 *****
*****
* *
* 1*
* 2*
* 3*
* 4*
* 5*
* 6*
* 7*
* 8*
* 9*
*10*
* 1*
* 2*
* 3*
* 4*
* 5*
* 6*
* 7*
* 8*
* 9*
*20*
* 1*
* 2*
* 3*
* 4*
*****

                                GROUP A COMPLETED

                                SUBCOMMUNITIES INCLUDED

                                LIGHT ATTACK (NA)
                                FIGHTER (NA)
                                MEDIUM ATTACK (NA)
                                ELECTRONIC WARFARE (NA)
                                CARRIER BASED ASW (NA)
                                FORCE SUPPORT JET (NA)

                                TO CONTINUE WITH NEXT GROUP PRESS
                                TO REINITIATE THE GROUP SELECTION PROCESS PRESS

                                PRESS CENTER
                                'PF 10'

*****
***** 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 *****
***** 12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890 *****
*****

```

This screen is an advisory screen which is displayed automatically when a group is completed. It shows the group identifier and all the Subcommunities included under that group. The user can continue the parameter inspection/modification process by pressing "ENTER", or by pressing PF-16 he may reinitiate the group selection process.

Execution will begin once all groups have completed the parameter inspection/modification process.

#### EXECUTION AND PROCESSING SEQUENCE

The following pages A-34 to A-43 explain and describe the screens during processing modes. The figure A-3 on the following page, is a basic flow diagram showing the logical sequence of screens displayed during processing. The remainder of this section is devoted to a detailed description of each screen in the flow diagram.

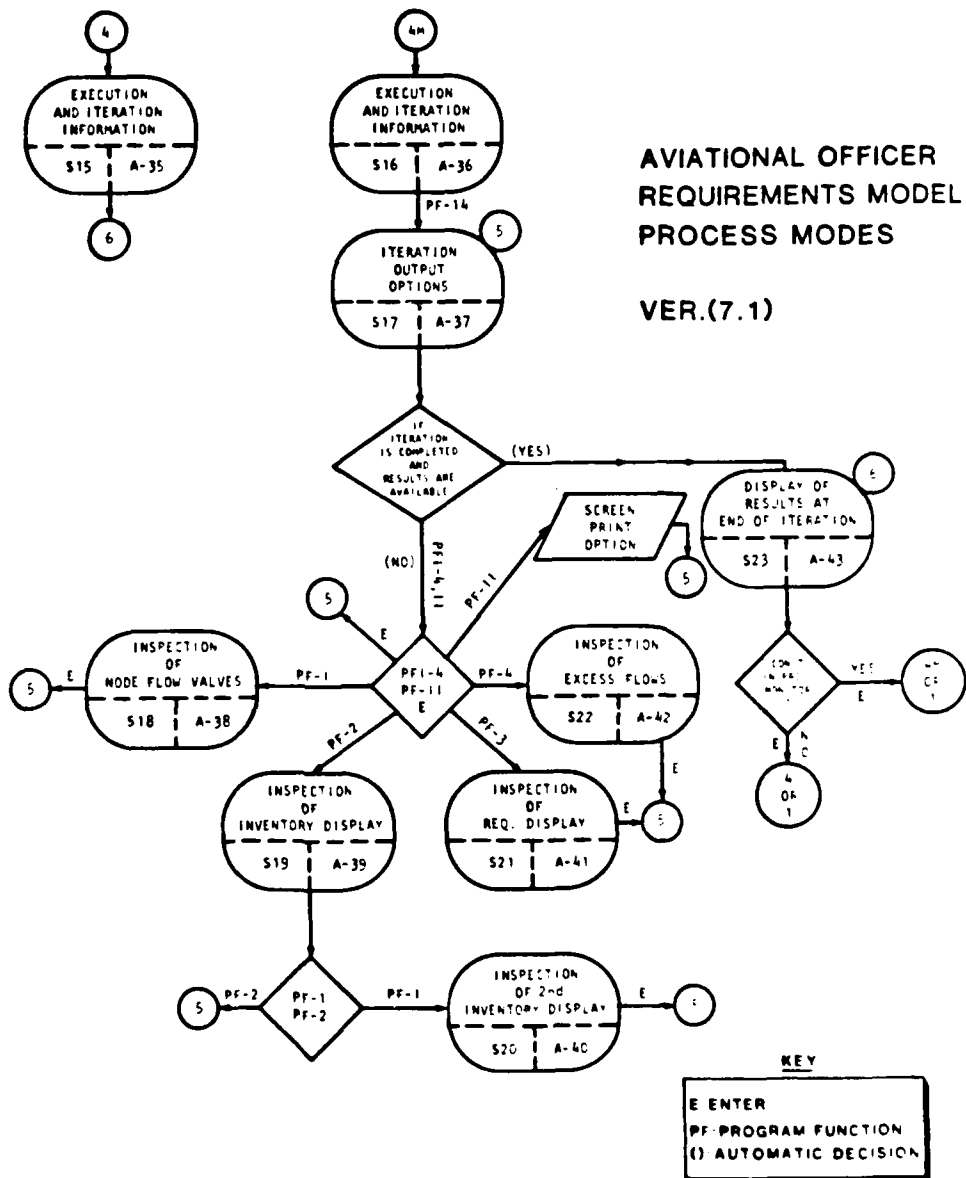


FIGURE A-3

S15

```

*****
****      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      8 ****
**** 12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890 ****
*****
* 0*
* 1*
* 2*
* 3*
* 4*
* 5*
* 6*
* 7*
* 8*
* 9*
*10*
* 1*
* 2*
* 3*
* 4*
* 5*
* 6*
* 7*
* 8*
* 9*
*20*
* 1*
* 2*
* 3*
* 4*
* 5*
*****

                                EXECUTION CONTINUED
                                WORKING ON
                                NAVAL AVIATORS IN LIGHT ATTACK COMMUNITY

                                13:07:41

                                MAIN ITERATION      1
                                'OTHER' ITERATION    0

*****
****      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      8 ****
**** 12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890 ****
*****

```

EXECUTION SCREEN (NO IN-PROCESS MONITORING)

This is an advisory screen which appears during program execution (without IN-PROCESS MONITORING) displaying the current Community, Subcommunity, time, and current iteration information.



S16

```

*****
**** 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 ****
**** 12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890 ****
*****
* *
* 1*
* 2*
* 3*
* 4*
* 5*
* 6*
* 7*
* 8*
* 9*
* 10*
* 11*
* 12*
* 13*
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* 92*
* 93*
* 94*
* 95*
* 96*
* 97*
* 98*
* 99*
* 100*
*****
**** 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 ****
**** 12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890 ****
*****

```

EXECUTION SCREEN (IN-PROCESS MONITORING)

This screen is an advisory screen which appears during program execution. IN-PROCESS MONITORING mode allows the user to stop and check the data at one or all stop-check points. To inspect data at check points, press PF-14 (see next page).

```

*****
1      2      3      4      5      6      7      8
12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890
*****
1*
2*
3*
4*
5*
6*
7*
8*
9*
10*
11*
12*
13*
14*
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81*
82*
83*
84*
85*
86*
87*
88*
89*
90*
91*
92*
93*
94*
95*
96*
97*
98*
99*
100*
*****
1      2      3      4      5      6      7      8
12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890
*****

```

WORKING ON NAVAL AVIATORS IN LIGHT ATTACK COMMUNITY

AT END TOUR TWO                      ITERATION 1              06/08/83  
13:08

FRACTION OF FILL

SENIOR COMMANDERS	0.000
COMMANDERS	0.000
LT. COMMANDERS	0.000
LT. AND BELOW	.895

\*\*\*\*\*

ACCESSIONS                      103.45

FIRST TOUR LENGTH              35.00

OUTPUT OPTIONS. PRESS PF KEY:

1. NODE FLOW	2. INVENTORY	3. REQUIREMENTS
4. EXCESS FLOW		

FOR SCREEN PRINTS, PRESS PF 11  
PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE PROGRAM

#### OUTPUT MENUS SCREEN (IN-PROCESS MONITORING)

This screen is displayed at each stop-check point if the user pressed PF-14 when screen S16 was displayed. It is also displayed when returning from an output option (screens S18-S22). This screen shows the extent to which the requirements have been filled thus far. The user may chose to look at any of four output options by pressing a PF-key. The next five pages of this appendix describe the output options. To print this screen or any of the IN-PROCESS MONITORING screens, press PF-11 while a particular screen is displayed.

#### - NOTE -

The only time this screen appears automatically (without user request) is at the end of each main iteration. The user would either press the "ENTER" key to continue processing or select an output option.

```

*****
***      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      8 ***
*** 12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890 ***
*****

```

		NODE FLOW VALUES						
		TOUR NUMBERS						
	ACTIVITY	ONE	TWO	THREE	FOUR	FIVE	SIX	SEVEN
1*	FLEET TOURS	93.65	3.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2*	FLEET READINESS SQUADRON	0.00	17.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3*	TRAINING COMMAND	5.02	10.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4*	R&D COMMUNITY	0.00	4.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5*	AFLDAD ASSIGNMENTS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6*	PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION	0.00	3.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7*	OTHER	0.00	5.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

```

*****

```

PRESS ENTER TO RETURN TO OUTPUT MENU

```

*****
***      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      8 ***
*** 12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890 ***
*****

```

#### NODE FLOW OUTPUT SCREENS (IN-PROCESS MONITORING)

This screen appears when the PF-1 key is selected from the Output Options screen S17. It displays the node flow values (which are the annual flows of officers) out of various nodes of the career path network. To print this screen, press PF-11. To return to the Output Menu Screen (S17), press "ENTER".

```

.....
****      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      8 ****
**** 12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890 ****
.....
*  *
* 1*
* 2*
* 3*
* 4*
* 5*
* 6*
* 7*
* 8*
* 9*
*10*
* 1*
* 2*
* 3*
* 4*
* 5*
* 6*
* 7*
* 8*
* 9*
*20*
* 1*
* 2*
* 3*
* 4*
*  *
.....
****      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      8 ****
**** 12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890 ****
.....

```

INVENTORY DISPLAY

SELECT FOUR YEARS FOR OUTPUT BETWEEN 1 AND 30

FIRST YEAR	01
SECOND YEAR	02
THIRD YEAR	03
FOURTH YEAR	04

PRESS PF2 TO RETURN TO OUTPUT MENU

PRESS PF1 TO CONTINUE

#### INVENTORY DISPLAY OUTPUT SCREEN #1 (IN-PROCESS MONITORING)

This display appears when the PF-2 key is pressed when the Output Menu screen appears. Inventory consists of two screens. The first inventory screen allows the user to select up to 4 years for which he would like to see the inventory. This is done by typing in the years (between 1 and 30) for output. To see the requested years output, press PF-1. Press PF-2 to return to the Output Menu screen. Press PF-11 to print this screen.

If the PF-1 key is pressed when screen S19 is displayed, the second inventory output screen (above) will appear. This screen displays the breakdown for each activity the years the user has requested. To print this screen, press PF-11. In order to return to the Output Menu screen (S17), press "ENTER".

```

*****
*** 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 ***
*** 12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890 ***
*****

```

ACTIVITY	CATEGORY LT	LCDR	CDR	CDR+
FLEET TOURS	0.00	117.08	48.00	3.22
FLEET READINESS SQUADRON	0.00	23.00	0.00	2.00
TRAINING COMMAND	0.00	11.83	5.91	0.00
R&D COMMUNITY	0.00	12.81	2.73	2.54
AFLDAS ASSIGNMENTS	23.33	17.88	11.21	9.39
PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION	0.00	4.68	4.68	4.68
OTHER	33.00	75.84	33.64	23.08
*****				
LOWER GRADE FILLS		0.00	0.00	0.00
*****				
PRESS ENTER TO RETURN TO OUTPUT MENU				
*****				

```

*** 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 ***
*** 12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890 ***
*****

```

#### REQUIREMENTS DISPLAY OUTPUT SCREEN (IN-PROCESS MONITORING)

This display appears when the PF-3 key is pressed while the Output Menu screen appears. It shows the requirements remaining to be filled for each grade in each activity at the current point in processing. To print this screen, press PF-11. To get back to the Output Menu screen press "ENTER".

If PF-4 was pressed when screen S17 was displayed, the above screen would appear. It shows the excess flows out of nodes that the model could not assign up to this point in processing. To print this screen, press PF-11. Press "ENTER" to return to the Output Menu screen S17.

```

*****
1      2      3      4      5      6      7      8
12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890
*****
1*
2*
3*
4*
5*      NAVAL AVIATORS IN LIGHT ATTACK COMMUNITY
6*
7*      RESULTS AT END TOUR 7      ITERATION 1      06/08/83
8*                                  13:11
9*      COMMUNITY POPULATION      FLEET OPPORTUNITY
10*     GRADE      NUMBER
11*     SENIOR CDR      679
12*     JUNIOR CDR      178      COMMAND OPPORTUNITY      .84
13*     LT. CDR      141      DEPT HEAD OPPORTUNITY      .78
14*     LIEUTENANT      120
15*
16*     TOTAL      1116
17*     *****
18*
19*     ACIP PRODUCTION
20*     GATE 1      1.55
21*     GATE 2      1.27
22*     GATE 3      1.55
23*
24*     DO YOU WISH TO CONTINUE IN PROCESS MONITORING?      YES (YES/NO)
25*     PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE      PRESS PF-1 TO SUPPRESS PRINT
*****
1      2      3      4      5      6      7      8
12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890
*****

```

#### RESULTS/CONTINUE SCREEN

This screen is displayed automatically when the solution criteria for the model is set. It displays the final results of model processing. This screen also allows the user to discontinue the IN-PROCESS MONITORING by typing "NO" over "YES" for IN-PROCESS MONITORING. To suppress printing these results, press PF-1. To continue processing and print these results, press "ENTER".



#### SAMPLE OUTPUTS

The following pages present a complete set of output print-outs for a run made with all model parameters set to default values.

LIGHT ATTACK COMMUNITY  
NAVAL AVIATION

(X) : 59  
08/07/2003  
A

RETENTION	45 %
PLUMBAG FRACTION	5 %

NUMBER OF SQUADRONS	24
AIRCRAFT PER SQUADRON	12
CREW FACTOR	1.47
NAVAL AVIATORS PER CREW	1.00

## COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

ADDITIONS TO TRAINING (170X)	163	SENIOR COMMANDERS	110	COMMAND OPPORTUNITY	.73
ADDITIONS TO 171X DESIGNATOR	110	COMMANDERS	149	DEPT HEAD OPPORTUNITY	.84
FIRST TOUR LENGTH	31	L.T. COMMANDERS	201		
		LIEUTENANTS	759		
		TOTAL S	1219		

## DISTRIBUTION BY GRADE AND ACTIVITY

ACTIVITY	GRADE			SEN CDR	TOTAL	ACIP PROJECTIONS		
	LT	LCDR	CDR			GATE 1	GATE 2	GATE 3
FLEET TOURS	387	102	45	25	560			
FLEET READINESS BRIGADRON	96	16	6	0	118			1.47
TRAINING COMMAND	103	12	6	0	121			1.19
RED COMMUNITY	21	9	6	3	40			1.45
ALLOAT ASSIGNMENTS	22	5	15	19	60			
PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION	22	3	9	5	39			
OTHER	67	35	62	44	208			
NON AVIATION ASSIGNMENTS	41	20	0	13	74		NON AVIATION	6.2
LOWER GRADE TOTALS		562	0				HT HP IN TAO (LCDR)	202

TOTAL ANNUAL PPS MEETING THE COMMUNITY 507

ALL REQUIREMENTS MET

CONCERNING THE

$$\text{LITERATURE} = 1/6$$

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# Summary Data

MEDIUM ATTACK COMMUNITY  
NAVAL AVIATION

GROUP A  
09/00/83  
15:01

RETENTION 45 %  
PLOWBACK FRACTION 5 %

NUMBER OF SQUADRON 12  
AIRCRAFT PER SQUADRON 16  
CREW FACTOR 1.14  
NAVAL AVIATION PTE CREW 1.00

## COMMUNITY POPULATION

ACCESSIONS TO TRAINING (1982) 65 SENIOR COMMANDERS 49  
ACCESSIONS TO 11X DESIGNATOR 46 CC 66  
FIRST TOUR LENGTH 43 LT. COMMANDERS 80  
LEUTENANTS 203  
TOTALS 504  
COMMAND OPPORTUNITY .38  
DEPT HEAD OPPORTUNITY .285

## DISTRIBUTION BY GRADE AND ACTIVITY

ACTIVITY	GRADE					TOTAL	ACIP PROJECTIONS		
	LT	LCDR	CDR	SEN CDR	ADMIRAL		GATE 1	GATE 2	GATE 3
FLEET TOURS	47	3	5	12	240				
FLEET READINESS SQUADRON	41	5	2	1	53				
TRAINING COMMAND	9	5	2	1	49				
RED COMMUNITY	5	3	7	6	31				
ACTUAL ASSIGNMENTS	5	5	7	6	27				
PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION	9	24	45	15	93				
OTHER	0	0	0	11	11				
NON AVIATION ASSIGNMENTS									
LUMBER GRADE FILLS		5	0						

TOTAL ANNUAL POS MOVES THIS COMMUNITY 216

ALL REQUIREMENTS MET

DETAILED REPORT FORTH 4.5 - 30 DAYS

ITERATIONS = 1 / 0

# \*\*\*\*\* PRIMARY DATA \*\*\*\*\*

## ELECTRONIC WARFARE COMMUNITY NAVAL AVIATIONS

GRAD 6  
07/20/83  
19:03

RETENTION 45 %

PLUMBAGE FRACTION 5 %

NUMBER OF SQUADRON 9  
AIRCRAFT PER SQUADRON 4  
CREW FACTOR 1.50  
NAVAL AVIATIONS PER CREW 1.00

\*\*\*\*\*

COMMUNITY DISTRIBUTION	
ACCESSIONS TO TRAINING (170X)	32
ACCESSIONS TO 171X DESIGNATOR	23
FIRST TOUR LENGTH	27
SENIOR COMMANDERS	23
COMMANDERS	32
L.T. COMMANDERS	44
LIEUTENANTS	152
TOTAL	251

\*\*\*\*\*

COMMAND OPPORTUNITY .83  
DEPT HEAD OPPORTUNITY .80

## DISTRIBUTION BY GRADE AND ACTIVITY

ACTIVITY	GRADE					SEN CDR	TOTAL	ACIP PROJECTIONS
	LT	LCDR	CDR	CDR	CDR			
FLEET TOURS	63	22	13	1	1	105		
FLEET READINESS SQUADRON	41	1	0	0	0	42	GATE 1 1.01	
TRAINING COMMAND	20	2	1	0	0	24	GATE 2 1.04	
RND COMMUNITY	4	3	1	0	0	7	GATE 3 1.51	
AFLCOT ASSIGNMENTS	4	1	4	0	0	9		
PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION	4	2	1	1	1	9		
OTHER	10	12	11	1	3	37		
NON-AVIATION ASSIGNMENTS	0	0	2	15	10	27	NON AVIATION 0.2	
LOWER GRADE FILLS	9	1				10	HT UP DETAIL (CDR) 17X	

TOTAL ANNUAL FILL MOVES THIS COMMUNITY 109

ALL REQUIREMENTS MET

DETAIL RUN 111 TOURS 4.5 - 30 MINS.

ITERATIONS 1 / 1

# \*\*\*\*\* SUMMARY DATA \*\*\*\*\*

CARRIER DATA IN ACTM (COMMUNITY  
 NAVAL AVIATION)

GROUP A  
 07/20/83  
 15:01

RETENTION 45 %  
 PLOWBACK FRACTION 5 %

NUMBER OF SQUADRON  
 AUTHORITY PER SQUADRON 3  
 CIVIL FATION 1.44  
 NAVAL AVIATION PER CREW 1.50

## \*\*\*\*\* COMMUNITY POPULATION \*\*\*\*\*

ACCESSIONS TO TRAINING (1000)	70	SENIOR COMMANDERS	50	COMMAND CAPABILITY	.33
ACCESSIONS TO 10X DESIGNATION	50	COMMANDERS	72	DEPT HEAD CAPABILITY	.32
FIRST TOUR LENGTH	63	LT. COMMANDERS	93		
		1.0000000000	229		
		TOTALS	544		

## \*\*\*\*\* DISTRIBUTION BY GRADE AND ACTIVITY \*\*\*\*\*

ACTIVITY	GRADE					TOTAL	ACTP PROJECTIONS		
	LT	LCDR	CDR	SEN	CDR		GATE 1	GATE 2	GATE 3
FLEET TOURS	200	40	5	12	201				
FLEET READINESS EXAMINATION	50	4	2	1	57		1.08		
TRAINING COMMAND	45	6	2	1	53		1.23		
RND COMMUNITY	10	4	4	1	19			1.51	
ACTUAL ASSIGNMENTS	6	7	3	6	22				
PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION	6	5	6	0	17				
OTHER	10	20	45	12	93				
NON AVIATION ASSIGNMENTS	0	0	0	12	12			2.2	
LOWER GRADE TOTAL	7	0							
							10 UP DE 140	72	

TOTAL ANNUAL PCS MOVES THIS COMMUNITY 232

ALL REQUESTS PRINTED

DELETED FROM 101 FORMS 4.5 - 30 DEC.

TERMINATION - 17 0







# COMMUNITY DATA

MARITIME PATROL COMMUNITY  
NAVAL AVIATION

GROUP B  
09/01/83  
10:00

RETENTION 45 %

PIVBACK FRACTION 5 %

NUMBER OF COMMANDERS 24  
ADIRACT PER COMMANDER 3  
CROW FACTOR 1.33  
NAVAL AVIATION PER CROW 2.00

## COMMUNITY DEMOGRAPHIC

ACCESSIONS TO TRAINING (CROSS)	290	SENIOR COMMANDERS	202	COMMAND EFFECTIVITY	231
ACCESSIONS TO 11X DESIGNATOR	274	COMMANDERS	263	POST LEAD EFFECTIVITY	242
FIRST TOUR LENGTH	43	11X COMMANDERS	383		
		LEADERS	1469		
		TOTALS	2313		

## DISTRIBUTION BY GRADE AND ACTIVITY

ACTIVITY	GRADE						TOTAL	ACIP PROJECTIONS
	LT	LCDR	CDR	LTJG	LTJG	LTJG		
FLEET TOURS	957	132	0	293	1033			
FLEET READING EXAMINER	188	0	1	1	90			GATE 1 1.35
TRAINING COMMAND	103	10	3	4	113			GATE 2 1.03
RAD COMMUNITY	43	29	0	3	32			GATE 3 1.25
AFLOAT ASSIGNMENTS	20	49	12	43	124			
PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION	63	13	14	5	70			
OTHER	140	17	109	67	433			
NON-AVIATION ASSIGNMENTS	109	35	24	49	233			NON-AVIATION 13 %

LOWER GRADE FILL

25

28

202

LTJG IN FILL (CROSS)

TOTAL ANNUAL FILLING THE COMMUNITY 957

ALL REQUIREMENTS MET

DEFICIT IN FILLING 4.1% - 30 DAYS

ITERATIONS - 25670

# COMMUNITY DATA

FLIGHTS/CDR 500000 2000 COMMUNITY  
MAJOR AVIATION

CDR 10  
O/S 100000  
100000

RETENTION 45 X

PLUMDACK FRACTION 5 X

NUMBER OF COMMUNITIES  
AIRCRAFT IN COMMUNITY  
CUMULATIVE FRACTION  
MAJOR AVIATION: PLR CDR

0  
0  
0.00  
0.00

## COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

ACCESSIONS TO TRAINING (CDR)

45

CDR COMMUNITY

71

ACCESSIONS TO AIR DESIGNATOR  
FIRST TOUR LENGTH

10

CDR COMMUNITY

44

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION  
CDR COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

100  
100

TOTALS

302

## DISTRIBUTION BY GRADE AND ACTIVITY

ACTIVITY

GRADE

ACUP PRODUCTIONS

TOTAL

CDR

CDR

CDR

CDR

CDR

CDR

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CDR

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# SUMMARY DATA

FORCE ELEMENT COMMUNITY  
NAVAL AVIATION

GROUP 12  
07/01/73  
1000

RETENTION 45 %  
PLUMBING FRACTION 5 %

NUMBER OF COMMUNITIES  
AIRCRAFT IN COMMUNITY  
CIRCUIT FRACTION  
NAVAL AVIATION, IN COMMUNITY

0  
0  
0.00  
0.00

## COMMUNITY PERCENTAGE

ACCESSIONS TO TRAINING (17%) 15  
ACCESSIONS TO VIX DESIGNATOR 11  
FIRST TOUR LENGTH 40  
TOTAL 76

COMMAND COMMUNITY  
DEPT HEAD COMMUNITY

74  
70

TOTAL 76

## DISTRIBUTION BY GRADE AND ACTIVITY

ACTIVITY	GRADE				TOTAL	ACTIVITY PROPORTIONS
	LT	LCDR	CDR	SENCDR		
FLEET TOURS	40	0	0	0	40	
FLEET REACTIVITY COMMAND	0	0	0	0	0	
TRAINING COMMAND	5	0	0	0	5	
RND COMMUNITY	3	0	0	0	3	
AIRCRAFT ASSIGNMENTS	1	0	0	0	1	
PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION	0	0	0	0	0	
OTHER	3	0	0	0	3	
NON-AVIATION ASSIGNMENTS	0	0	0	0	0	
					17	NON-AVIATION 14 %

LOWER GRADE FLEET  
TOTAL 76

## TOTAL ANNUAL INCOME COMMUNITY

76

ALL REQUIREMENTS MET

DETAILED SUMMARY REPORT TO 1000

PERFORMANCE 100 %

# \*\*\*\*\* SUMMARY DATA \*\*\*\*\*

UNIT (ENTER ACID COMMUNITY  
NAVAL AVIATION)

GROUP C  
09/20/73  
502 11

RETENTION 45 %  
PLUMBBACK FRACTION 5 %

NUMBER OF CANDIDATES 11  
AVERAGE PBT SCORE 6  
CUM FRACTOR 1.00  
NAVAL AVIATION PBT CREW 2.00

## \*\*\*\*\* COMMUNITY POPULATION \*\*\*\*\*

ACCESSIONS TO TRAINING (LPO)	79	SENIOR COMMUNITIES	52	COMMAND PROFICIENCY	72
ACCESSIONS TO LIX DESIGNATION	52	COMMANDERS	72	DEPT HEAD PROFICIENCY	79
FIRST TOUR LENGTH	34	LIX COMMUNITIES	104		
		LIX LITHIUMS	325		
		TOTAL	627		

## \*\*\*\*\* DISTRIBUTION BY GRADE AND ACTIVITY \*\*\*\*\*

ACTIVITY	GRADE				TOTAL	ACID PROJECTIONS
	LT	LCM	CDR	EN CDR		
FLEET TOURS	209	51	22	13	297	
FLEET READINESS EXAMININ	63	13	2	0	78	GATE 1 1.09
TRAINING COMMAND	33	3	1	0	37	GATE 2 1.20
RND COMMUNITY	11	4	5	1	21	GATE 3 1.40
ACTUAL ASSIGNMENTS	11	3	9	0	23	
PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION	11	1	5	3	20	
OTHER	34	17	33	24	108	
NON AVIATION ASSIGNMENTS	13	10	1	9	33	NON AVIATION 5 %
LOWER GRADE FILES		27	0			LT UP DEXA (CDR) 202

TOTAL ANNUAL PBT SCORES THIS COMMUNITY 250.

ALL REQUIREMENTS MET

DETACH 1 ENR VT THRU 6.15 = 30 MINS.

CURATION = 17 1

# COMMUNITY DATA

TABLE NO. 1. COMMUNITY  
NAVAL AVIATION

GROUP C  
01/1/60-11/1/60  
14-11

RETENTION 45 X

PLOWBACK FRACTION 5 X

NUMBER IN COMMUNITY  
AIRCRAFT PER CREWMAN  
CREW FACTOR 11  
NAVAL AVIATION PER CREW 2.00

## COMMUNITY DISTRIBUTION

ACCESSIONS TO TRAINING (CXX)	73	SENIOR COMMANDING	CC	COMMAND AUTHORITY	30
ACCESSIONS TO VXX DESIGNATOR	73	LT. COMMANDING	112	DEPT HEAD AUTHORITY	105
FIRST TOUR LENGTH	43	1.00 HOURS	375		
		TOTAL	645		

## DISTRIBUTION BY GRADE AND ACTIVITY

ACTIVITY	GRADE					TOTAL	ACIP PROJECTIONS
	LT	1.00	COR	SENIOR	COR		
FLEET TRAINING	24	30	0	13	3	70	
FLEET READINESS COMMAND	0	4	13	3	0	17	GATE 1 1.53
TRAINING COMMAND	11	3	1	1	0	16	GATE 2 1.19
RND COMBATIVITY	12	3	0	3	0	18	GATE 3 1.46
ALLOYMENT ASSIGNMENTS	0	15	0	10	0	25	
PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION	3	0	4	1	0	8	
OTHER	3	62	43	20	10	138	
NON AVIATION ASSIGNMENTS	0	0	1	10	10	21	

LOWER GRADE TOTAL

TOTAL IN TOTAL (CXX)

TOTAL ANNUAL FIVE MONTHS HIGH COMMUNITY 773

ALL IN GROUP IN RET

DEFERRED TO RET 43 30 HOURS

DEFERRED TO RET 43 30 HOURS



# COMMUNITY 146-16

FORCE ELEMENTS: FLEET COMMUNITY  
NAVAL AVIATION

DATE: 10/1/74  
PAGE: 1

RETENTION	45%	NUMBER IN COMMUNITY	3
PLUMBING FRACITION	5%	AVIATION FLEET COMMUNITY	0
		COMMUNITY TOTAL	0.00
		NAVAL AVIATION FLEET COMMUNITY	0.00

## COMMUNITY DISTRIBUTION

ACCESSIONS TO TRAINING (1974)	120	SENIOR COMMUNITIES	31	COMMAND INDEPENDENTLY	30
ACCESSIONS TO FLEET DESIGNATION	83	FLEET COMMUNITIES	112	DEPT HEAD INDEPENDENTLY	103
FIRST TOUR LENGTH	70	FLEET COMMUNITIES	112		
		TOTALS	235		

## DISTRIBUTION BY GRADE AND ACTIVITY

ACTIVITY	1 F	1 COR	2 COR	3 COR	TOTAL	ACTIV PROJECTIONS
FLEET TOURS	341	0	0	11	463	
FLEET READINESS EXERCISES	0	0	0	0	0	GAT 1 1.20
TRAINING COMMUNITY	50	3	1	0	55	GAT 2 .95
RND COMMUNITY	18	2	5	1	26	GAT 3 1.10
AFLOAT ASSIGNMENTS	9	15	3	3	40	
PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION	37	7	6	2	52	
OTHER	47	23	51	15	140	
NON-AVIATION ASSIGNMENTS	102	35	14	44	235	NON-AVIATION 27%
LOWER GRADE TOTALS		23	11			
						FLEET TOTAL 60%

TOTAL AVAILABLE FOR FLEET COMMUNITY 435

ALL REQUIREMENTS MET

DEFENSE RISK FLEET 4.5 = 30 DEF.

DEFENSE RISK FLEET 4.5 = 30 DEF.

# COMMUNITY DATA

FLEET COMMUNITY  
NAVAL FLEET DEFICITS

GROUP D  
01/20/83  
1010

RETENTION 45 %

PLOWBACK FRACTION 5 %

NUMBER OF SQUADRON  
AIRCRAFT PER SQUADRON 24  
CREW FACTOR 1.2  
NAVAL FLEET DEFICITS PER CREW 1.00

## COMMUNITY POPULATION

ACCESSIONS TO TRAINING (17X) 120  
ACCESSIONS TO 17X DESIGNATOR 70  
FIRST TOUR LENGTH 49  
SENIOR COMMANDERS 72  
COMMANDERS 93  
17X COMMANDERS 122  
LIEUTENANTS 463  
TOTALS 798  
COMMAND OPPORTUNITY 155  
DEPT HEAD OPPORTUNITY 200

## DISTRIBUTION BY GRADE AND ACTIVITY

ACTIVITY	GRADE					TOTAL	ACIP PROJECTIONS
	LT	LCDR	CDR	GEN	COR		
FLEET TOURS	310	52	9	29	400		
FLEET READINESS SQUADRON	86	4	11	3	100	GATE 1 1.24	
TRAINING COMMAND	19	2	0	1	22	GATE 2 1.24	
RND COMMUNITY	16	5	1	1	23	GATE 3 1.22	
AFLOAT ASSIGNMENTS	6	10	5	4	25		
PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION	12	7	9	1	29		
OTHER	12	47	68	19	136		
NON-AVIATION ASSIGNMENTS	0	0	0	14	14	NON-AVIATION	2.2

LOWER GRADE FILLIS  
C 0  
IN DEPT DATA (CICR) 52

TOTAL ANNUAL POSITIVE FILL COMMUNITY 373

ALL REQUIREMENTS MET

DEPARTMENT FILL FILLING 6.5 = 30 PERCENT

DEPARTMENT = 1.2





# STANDARD DATA

ELECTRONIC WAFFLE COMMUNITY  
NAVAL LIGHT OFFICERS

GROUP 1  
07/70/03  
11/10

RETENTION 45 %

PLUMBAGE FRACTION 5 %

NUMBER OF COMMUNES 3  
AIRCRAFT PER COMMUN  
CREW FRACTION 1.50  
NAVAL LIGHT OFFICERS PER CREW 3.00

## COMMUNITY POPULATION

ACCESSIONS TO TRAINING (137X) 74 SENIOR COMMUNITIES 33 COMMAND INTERVENTION 1.53  
ACCESSIONS TO 137X DESIGNATION 42 L.F. COMMUNITIES 83 DEPT HEAD INTERVENTION 1.00  
FIRST TOUR LENGTH 47 LEAD HANES 275

TOTALS 456

## DISTRIBUTION BY GRADE AND ACTIVITY

ACTIVITY	GRADE				TOTAL	ACFT PROTECTIONS
	LT	LCDR	CDR	SEN CDR		
FLEET TOURS	181	31	3	11	231	
FLEET READINESS SQUADRON	73	0	3	1	83	GATE 1 1.53
TRAINING COMMAND	5	1	0	0	6	GATE 2 1.25
RND COMMUNITY	1	10	1	0	12	GATE 3 1.52
AFLOAT ASSIGNMENTS	1	12	2	2	17	
PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION	2	7	5	0	14	
OTHER	5	23	33	7	69	
NON-AVIATION ASSIGNMENTS	0	0	6	18	24	NON-AVIATION 5.2

LOWER GRADE FILLS 0 4 HU UP DETAIL (CDR) 200

TOTAL ANNUAL FOR HEATS THIS COMMUNITY 227

ALL REQUIREMENTS MET

DETAILS PER FILLS 4.5 = 30 HOURS

THREATS = 1.2

# SUMMARY DATA

CARRIERS DATA D. 62M COMMUNITY  
NAVAL FLIGHT DETACHMENT

DATE: 1  
05/20/73  
10:17

RETENTION 45 %  
PLOWBACK FRACTION 5 %

NUMBER OF COMMUNITIES 13  
ATTORNEY PER COMMUNITY 3  
CREW FRACTION 1.44  
NAVAL FLIGHT DETACHMENT PER CREW 1.10

## COMMUNITY POPULATION

ACCESSIONS TO TRAINING (137X) 80 SENIOR COMMANDERS 44  
ACCESSIONS TO 137X DESIGNATION 48 COMMANDERS 63  
FIRST TOUR LENGTH 44 137 COMMANDERS 80  
TOTALS 317 DEPT HEAD POPULATIVITY 100

TOTALS 510

## DISTRIBUTION BY GRADE AND ACTIVITY

ACTIVITY	GRADE				TOTAL	ACIP PROJECTIONS		
	13	10	8	6		GATE 1	GATE 2	GATE 3
FLEET TOURS	200	35	3	0	238	1	1	1
FLEET READINESS SQUADRON	27	3	1	0	31	2	1	1
TRAINING COMMAND	3	1	0	0	4	1	1	1
RED COMMUNITY	3	4	1	0	8	1	1	1
AFLDAS ASSIGNMENTS	3	10	3	2	16	1	1	1
PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION	3	3	4	0	10	1	1	1
OTHER	35	12	28	3	78	1	1	1
NON-AVIATION ASSIGNMENTS	24	13	20	25	82	1	1	1
LOWER GRADE FILLS	15	5			20			

TOTAL ANNUAL PCS MOVES THIS COMMUNITY 200

ALL REQUIREMENTS MET

DEPARTMENT HEAD 137X 137X 137X

POPULATION

# COMMUNITY DATA

UNIT: COMMUNITY  
NAVAL LIGHT DEFENSE

GROUP: 1  
05/06/73  
10/17

RETENTION 45 %

PLUMBBACK FRACTION 5 %

NUMBER OF COMMUNITIES 13  
ACTUAL FTE COMMUNITY 0  
COW FACTOR 0.00  
NAVAL LIGHT OUT CDR PER COW 0.00

## COMMUNITY POPULATION

ACCESSIONS TO TRAINING (17X) 10 SENIOR COMMUNITIES 33 COMMAND OPPORTUNITY 0.00  
ACCESSIONS TO 12X DESIGNATOR 3 LT. COMMUNITIES 10 DUTY LEAD OPPORTUNITY 0.00  
FIRST TOUR LENGTH (Y) 60

TOTAL 95

## DISTRIBUTION BY GRADE AND ACTIVITY

ACTIVITY	GRADE					TOTAL	ACIP PROJECTIONS
	LT 10	LCDR 10	CDR 9	SEN CDR 8	CDR 7		
FLEET TOURS	0	0	0	0	0	0	
FLEET READING ROOM	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TRAINING COMMAND	1	0	0	0	0	1	GATE 1 1.50
RAD COMMUNITY	1	0	0	0	0	1	GATE 2 1.32
AFLOAT ASSIGNMENTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	GATE 3 1.00
PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION	1	1	0	1	1	4	
OTHER	3	2	3	2	2	10	
NON-AVIATION ASSIGNMENTS	2	2	4	2	2	9	NON-AVIATION 0.00

TOTAL ANNUAL FCS HOURS THIS COMMUNITY 50

ALL REQUIREMENTS MET

DEFAULT RUN FTE HOURS 4.5 = 30 HRS.

ITERATIONS 1 / 1

# SUMMARY DATA

TABLE MAINTAINING COMMUNITY  
NAVAL FLEET OFFICERS

COMMUNITY  
07/03/77  
000000

RETENTION 45 %  
PLOWBACK FRACTION 5 %

NUMBER OF SQUADRONS 12  
AIRCRAFT PER SQUADRON 3  
CREW FACTOR 1.00  
NAVAL FLEET OFFICERS PER CREW 1.00

## COMMUNITY POPULATION

ACCESSIONS TO TRAINING (177X) 62 SENIOR COMMANDERS 39  
ACCESSIONS TO 132X DESIGNATOR 41 COMMANDERS 52  
FIRST TOUR LENGTH 45 LT. COMMANDERS 71  
COMMAND OPPORTUNITY 1.52  
DIST HEAD OPPORTUNITY 1.52

TOTAL 5 423

## DISTRIBUTION BY GRADE AND ACTIVITY

ACTIVITY	GRADE					TOTAL	ACIP PROJECTIONS		
	LT	LCDR	CDR	SN CDR	ADM		GATE 1	GATE 2	GATE 3
FLEET TOURS	172	27	5	11	215				
FLEET READINESS SQUADRON	30	3	1	1	42				
TRAINING COMMAND	4	2	1	0	7				
RAD COMMUNITY	7	3	1	0	11				
AFLOAT ASSIGNMENTS	3	2	3	2	10				
PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION	8	2	4	0	14				
OTHER	22	10	25	7	71				
NON AVIATION ASSIGNMENTS	7	15	13	18	53				
						NON AVIATION	12	2	

LOWER GRADE FOLLOWS  
13 5  
100 UP IN 100 (CDR) 202

TOTAL ANNUAL POS. MINUS THIS COMMUNITY 438

ALL REQUIREMENTS MET

DETAILED REPORT TO BE SUBMITTED TO HQ

11/11/77

MAILED 14 APR 1964  
COMM-FBI

(1) 1990  
 (2) 1991  
 (3) 1992

RETENTION

PLUMBING FRACK: 110N 5 %

NUMBER IN- 500440000

ARRA T T E : K K H H N

2001.09.19.11.33.1

NAVY FIGHT OFFICER PER CREW 7.00

# NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

ACCESSING TO TRAINING (1.77X) 20X.

ACCESSION: TD 172X DESIGNATOR 144

FIRST TOUR LENGTH; III 44

STY (S) COMPANY 1993

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

11. 1. 1941

CONFIDENTIAL

(COMMANY) (WY) (TENTY

DEPT III (A) FREQUENCY .55

1487

## DISTRIBUTION BY GRADE AND ACTIVITY

## ACTIVITY

K16/213

11

;(K1:)

243

## REFERENCES

714.

## ART PROTECTIONS

# FLEET TOWERS

FLEET READING SOLUTIONS

## TRAINING (IMPAN)

## READ COMMUNITY

ALL DAY LONG

PRINTED IN INDIA

UNITED STATES

MIN AVIATION ASSOCIATES

## MINI AVIATION

2. 16

LIMESTONE GRAVE FILLS;

41.7

13

1991-1992

212

TOTAL ANNUAL POP. BEING SERVED: 111,000 COMMUNITY (51)

ALL RI (SHIRIM NIT) M T

STUDY OF THE EFFECTS OF

**RESEARCH - 1978**

RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR  
OF THE FBI

[illegible]

REFLECTION

PI DMBACK FRAX: FICN

NUMBER OF CREWMEN	4
ARGUMENT PER SQUARE	0
CREW FACTOR	0
NAVAL FLIGHT OFFICERS PER CREW	0

## COMMUNITY PARTIALS IN

ACCESSIONS TO TRAINING (177X)	54	SENIOR COMMANDING OFFICERS	27	COMMAND OPPORTUNITY	231
ACCESSIONS TO VEXX DESIGNATOR	33	LT. COMMANDING	63	DEPT HEAD OPPORTUNITY	250
FIRST TOUR LENGTH	47	LIEUTENANTS	1246		

332  
S. N. J.

## DISTRIBUTION BY GRADE (N) ACTIVITY

[illegible]

LOWER GRADE (115)	9	3	100 (10% IN 100)	100 (10% IN 100)
100 (10% IN 100)	100 (10% IN 100)	100 (10% IN 100)	100 (10% IN 100)	100 (10% IN 100)

ADDITIONAL TO THE COMMENTS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

11/10/2017

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RETENTION

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ACCESSIONS TO TRAINING (1978)	7	GENERAL COMMENTS	C	
		(CONTINUED)	C	
ACCESSIONS TO 12BX DESIGNATION	1	1. COMMENTS	C	0.00
FIRST TOUR LENGTH	24	1. COMMENTS	C	0.04
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DISTRIBUTION BY GRADE AND SEX

**ACTIVITY**

ACTIVITY	LT	GRADE			CDR	CDR	TOTAL	ACQD PRICED COUNTRIES		
		1	2	3				GATE	1	2
FLEET TURNS	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	GATE	1	1.26
FLEET READINESS CHARTERIN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	GATE	2	1.03
TRAINING COMMAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	GATE	3	1.43
BRD COMMUNITY	1	1	0	0	0	0	1			
ATUAL ASSIGNMENTS	0	1	0	0	0	0	1			
PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION	1	0	0	0	0	0	2			
OTHER	3	2	4	0	0	0	10			
NON AVIATION ASSIGNMENTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	3			
								NON AVIATION		0.2

TOTAL. ANSWER FOR MOVES THIS COMMENTARY 24

ALL REQUIREMENTS MET

[illegible]

ITERATIONS = 170



PER FIVE YEAR SUMMARY

02/01/71  
11/2/73

NAVAL AVIATION

DISTRIBUTION BY GRADE AND ACTIVITY

ACTIVITY	GRADE		TOTAL
	LT	CDR	
FLEET TRAINING	340	304	644
FLEET READINESS PROGRAM	673	52	725
TRAINING COMMAND	322	73	395
RND COMBATIVITY	100	63	163
AIRCRAFT ASSIGNMENTS	137	280	417
PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION	362	63	425
OTHER	530	102	632
NON AVIATION ASSIGNMENTS	475	333	808
TOTALS	3249	1038	4287

TOTAL ANNUAL PCS MOVES

4850

ACCESSION REQUIREMENTS BY TRAINING PIPELINE

	TO TRAINING	TO DESIGNATOR (PTR)
STRIKE	337	416
MAINTENANCE PATROL	330	233
HELICOPTER	640	317
TOTALS	1407	1040

DETAILS IN UNIT FORMS 6, 7, 8 - 30 APR 71

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APPENDIX B  
PROGRAM LISTING

This appendix provides the program and subroutine listing. After each listing is the basic cross-reference for variables, arrays, and labels.

```

10 *****
20 *
30 * AVIATION OFFICER REQUIREMENTS MODEL *
40 * VERSION 7.1 *
50 *
60 *
70 * MULTIPLE RUNS (OKIE15 LINKED TO OKIE11)*
80 *****
90 /*

```

```

100
110 MODEL DESCRIPTION
120

```

```

130 THE AVIATION OFFICER REQUIREMENTS MODEL IS A STEADY STATE,
140 DETERMINISTIC, SIMULATION OF THE OFFICER CAREER PATH FLOW. FOR
150 THE AVIATION OFFICER COMMUNITY OF THE NAVY. THE SET OF ALL
160 AVIATION OFFICER BILLETS (131X/132X) IS PARTITIONED INTO TWENTY
170 THREE SUBCOMMUNITIES (E.G. FIGHTER AVIATOR, MARITIME PATROL ETC.).
180 A CAREER PATH NETWORK IS SPECIFIED FOR EACH SUBCOMMUNITY WHICH
190 CLASSIFIES SUBCOMMUNITY REQUIREMENTS IN TERMS OF TOUR NUMBER AND
200 ACTIVITY. ACTIVITIES ARE DESCRIPTIVE CATEGORIES WHICH BROADLY
210 CHARACTERIZE THE DUTIES TO WHICH AVIATION OFFICERS ARE ASSIGNED.
220 THUS A SET OF 49 ACTIVITY/TOUR NUMBER STATES ARE CREATED FOR EACH
230 SUBCOMMUNITY. IN ADDITION, THE MODEL SPECIFIES TRANSITION RULES
240 BY WHICH THE MOVEMENT OF OFFICERS BETWEEN STATES ARE GOVERNED.
250

```

```

260 THE MODEL IS WRITTEN IN WANG VS BASIC FOR THE WANG 2200VS
270 COMPUTER. HOWEVER, THE MODEL IS 'USER FRIENDLY' IN THAT, HAVING
280 LOGGED ON AT A TERMINAL AND CALLED THE PROGRAM LISTED BELOW, THE
290 REMAINDER OF THE SESSION IS INTERACTIVELY CUED TO LEAD THE USER
300 THROUGH SELECTION OF RUN ALTERNATIVES, SETTING OF MODEL PARAMETERS
310 AND SELECTION OF OUTPUTS. THE USER CAN ALTER ANY (OR ALL) OF 23
320 MODEL PARAMETERS FOR A GIVEN SUBCOMMUNITY RUN. THE MODEL IS PRE-
330 LOADED WITH DEFAULT VALUES FOR ALL PARAMETERS. THESE REPRESENT
340 CURRENT NAVY PRACTICE. IF THE USER DOES NOT CHANGE A PARAMETER
350 DURING SET UP, THE DEFAULT VALUE IS USED. THE USER ALSO HAS THE
360 OPTION OF MAKING SINGLE SUBCOMMUNITY RUNS OR MULTIPLE RUNS COVER-
370 ING ANY NUMBER OF SUBCOMMUNITIES IN A SINGLE SET UP.
380

```

```

390 THE PROGRAM LISTING HAS BEEN BROKEN DOWN INTO SEGMENTS WHICH
400 PRESENT THE MAJOR FUNCTIONS PERFORMED IN LOGICAL SEQUENCE.
410

```

SECTION	CONTENTS
I	DEFAULT DATA AND PROGRAM INITIALIZATION
II	INTERACTIVE ENTRY/REENTRY ROUTINES
III	MULTIPLE RUN SET UP ROUTINES
IV	REQUIREMENTS COMPUTATION
V	NETWORK SOLUTION ROUTINES
VI	ITERATION CHECK ROUTINES
VII	SUBROUTINES

```

510
520 NOTE: OUTPUT LISTINGS ARE GENERATED IN AN EXTERNAL SUBROUTINE
530 CALLED 'OFFPRIN' WHICH IS NOT PART OF THIS LISTING.

```

# SECTION 1: DEFAULT DATA AND INITIALIZATION

```

550 COM D0(7,4), INVT(9,31), A$22, P5, P6, LABEL$(9)25, TYPE$(14)30, Q11, T15
560 COM D$8, DB(8), S1(15,5), P0(10), R02, D3(4), I4(7,7), T5(20), T8(20), T11
570 COM P1$(9)130, X4$130, X5$130, B$70, C$70, T15(20), Q7(7,7), T00(7,5), P9
580 COM A1(15,9), E$130, T9$(7,7)26, Z1$3, Z4$3, Q37(8,4), MUTA(8), R0(30)
590 COM X$70, PRD4, PRD5, ACC1, MGROUP$30, TOT(8,3), TOTA(8,3), TOTN(8,3)
600 COM PTR(14), TRA$(7)25, Q76, Q85(5), Q89(5), Q75(5), Q73(5), Q74
610 DIM NO(7), T7(20), G0(15,13), DTH(3,2), INVT0(31), T6(20), I41(7,7)
620 DIM AUX(15,6), Q4(7,4), Q32(7), POSIT4(5)64, T10$(7,7)20, T2P(50)
630 DIM T17(20), T18(50), A50(7), T11$(15)26, Z2$3, Z3$3, T13(7), T21(7)
640 DIM N9$(7,7)1, G4$7, ROUTE$7, G5$1, P2$(10)30, I40(7,7), PRD2$65, FA1(5)
650 DIM GROUP$30, TGROUP$30, BGROUP$30, COM1(4, R2(7,7)
660 DIM I42(7,7), M$2, I$2, E1$40, COM1$30
670 *****
680 *
690 *      THIS FIRST SECTION OF THE PROGRAM DEFINES
700 *      AND LOADS THE BASIC MATRICES R0, G0, S1, A1
710 *      T00 AND T9$
720 *
730 *****
740 REM CONTINUATION MATRIX
750 JMP106: DATA 5, 2, 4, 8, 1, 6, 4
760 DATA .986, .676, .924, .980, .222, .652, 0
770 REM GRADE MATRIX G0
780 REM SQ PILOT/NFO; FR5 PILOT/NFO 05, 04, 03-
790 DATA 2, 4, 11, 0, 0, 0, 8, 23, 85, 0, 0, 0, 24
800 DATA 1, 2, 11, 1, 2, 11, 8, 23, 137, 4, 15, 77, 24
810 DATA 1, 2, 13, 1, 2, 13, 2, 5, 44, 2, 6, 31, 12
820 DATA 1, 2, 7, 1, 2, 12, 2, 6, 34, 2, 5, 33, 12
830 DATA 1, 2, 3, 1, 3, 14, 1, 3, 38, 1, 3, 76, 9
840 DATA 1, 3, 16, 1, 3, 15, 1, 8, 47, 1, 5, 24, 11
850 DATA 2, 4, 14, 0, 0, 0, 4, 17, 57, 0, 0, 0, 11
860 DATA 1, 3, 34, 1, 3, 19, 2, 15, 76, 2, 9, 53, 24
870 DATA 2, 4, 14, 0, 0, 0, 4, 17, 51, 0, 0, 0, 6
880 DATA 2, 17, 41, 0, 0, 0, 2, 13, 39, 0, 0, 0, 8
890 DATA 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 4
900 DATA 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 13
910 DATA 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2
920 DATA 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 8
930 DATA 1, 3, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 12
940 REM SQUADRON MATRIX S1
950 REM NO SQ, A/C /SQ, CREW FACT, PILOT/CREW, NFO/CREW
960 DATA 24, 12, 1.42, 1, 0
970 DATA 24, 12, 1.17, 1, 1
980 DATA 12, 14, 1.14, 1, 1
990 DATA 12, 3, 1.66, 2, 3
1000 DATA 9, 4, 1.5, 1, 3
1010 DATA 11, 3, 1.44, 1.5, 1.5
1020 DATA 11, 6, 1.66, 2, 0
1030 DATA 24, 9, 1.33, 3, 2

```

# SECTION I: DEFAULT DATA AND INITIALIZATION

```

1040 DATA 6,11,2,2,0
1050 DATA 8,15,2,2,0
1060 DATA 4,0,0,0,0
1070 DATA 13,0,0,0,0
1080 DATA 2,0,0,0,0
1090 DATA 8,0,0,0,0
1100 DATA 12,0,0,0,0
1110 REM ALLOCATION MATRIX A1
1120 REM PILOT PIPE, NFO PIPE, PILOTS-ALL, COMMUNITY, CV; NFO - ALL,
1130 COMMUNITY, CV, ALL
1140 DATA 1,0,.1068,.2630,.2630,0,0,0,.0723
1150 DATA 1,4,.0838,.2110,.2110,.1797,1.0,.3101,.1142
1160 DATA 1,5,.0475,.1195,.1195,.1011,.3103,.1744,.0045
1170 DATA 2,6,.0311,.1045,.0783,.0329,1,.1604,.0507
1180 DATA 1,5,.0197,.0430,.0430,.0905,.3013,.1665,.0441
1190 DATA 1,5,.0508,.1279,.1279,.1092,.3419,.1885,.0634
1200 DATA 3,0,.0575,.1833,.1447,0,0,0,.0332
1210 DATA 2,7,.2210,.7424,0,.3047,.7472,0,.2478
1220 DATA 3,0,.0623,.2053,0,0,0,0,.0423
1230 DATA 3,0,.1141,.3739,0,0,0,0,.0773
1240 DATA 2,7,.0237,.1132,0,.0883,.2165,0,.0510
1250 DATA 1,5,.0886,.2230,0,.0128,.0393,0,.0685
1260 DATA 2,7,.0119,.0393,0,.0148,.0363,0,.0123
1270 DATA 3,0,.0708,.2319,0,0,0,0,.0483
1280 DATA 1,1,.3972,0,1.0,.5794,0,1.0,.4550
1290 REM AUXILIARY MATRIX AUX
1300 REM PILOT/NFO TOTALS - 05,04,03-
1310 DATA 0,12,18,0,0,0
1320 DATA 0,6,6,0,4,8
1330 DATA 0,4,0,0,2,0
1340 DATA 0,2,2,0,2,0
1350 DATA 2,4,21,1,5,29
1360 DATA 0,0,0,0,0,0
1370 DATA 2,10,4,0,0,0
1380 DATA 0,56,6,0,17,27
1390 DATA 0,6,0,0,0,0
1400 DATA 0,0,0,0,0,0
1410 DATA 4,20,117,3,12,140
1420 DATA 25,96,247,6,10,47
1430 DATA 2,10,38,2,4,23
1440 DATA 16,65,270,0,0,0
1450 DATA 0,0,0,0,0,0
1460 REM TRAINING COMMAND MATRIX TCO
1470 REM J,P,H,RIO,TN,ATDS,NAV.
1480 REM I/O RATIO, 05, 04, IP, INFO
1490 DATA 1.405,22,44,.800,0
1500 DATA 1.291,7,14,.443,0
1510 DATA 1.347,7,14,.542,0
1520 DATA 1.791,1,2,.180,.255
1530 DATA 1.771,1,2,.118,.150

```

```

/*HSL1*/
/*HSL2*/
/*VQ */
/*FSJ */
/*FSP */
/*FSH */
/*WING*/
/*VAL*/
/*VF */
/*VAM*/
/*VAW*/
/*VAG*/
/*VS */
/*HS */
/*VP */
/*HSL1*/
/*HSL2*/
/*VQ */
/*FSJ*/
/*FSP*/
/*FSH*/
/*WING*/
/*AUX VA*/
/*AUX VF*/
/*AUX VAM*/
/*AUX VAW*/
/*AUX VAG*/
/*AUX VS*/
/*AUX HS*/
/*AUX VP*/
/*AUX HSL1*/
/*AUX HSL2*/
/*AUX VQ */
/*AUX FSJ*/
/*AUX FSP*/
/*AUX FSH*/
/*AUX WING*/
/*JIT*/
/*PROP*/
/*HELO*/
/*RIO */
/*TN */

```

# SECTION I: DEFAULT DATA AND INITIALIZATION

```

1540 DATA 1.523,1,2,.070,.073 /*ATDS*/
1550 DATA 1.426,1,2,.030,.088 /*NAV */
1560 REM POLICY VECTOR
1570 REM PLOWBACK,PG,WARCOLLEGE,04,041,05,06,DDP4,DDP5,DDP6
1580 DATA .05,.30,.50,.85,.20,.70,.60,1,1,1
1590 REM RND, AFLD0AT, OTHER (OTH MATRIX)
1600 REM 051,05,04,03-
1610 DATA 24,28,120,188,5,6,31,75 /*RND*/
1620 DATA 88,105,130,219,14,9,60,82 /*AFLD0AT*/
1630 DATA 263,315,710,634,31,91,243,312 /*OTHER*/
1640 DATA"FLEET TOURS"
1650 DATA"FLEET READINESS SQUADRON"
1660 DATA"TRAINING COMMAND"
1670 DATA"RND COMMUNITY"
1680 DATA"AFLD0AT ASSIGNMENTS"
1690 DATA"PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION"
1700 DATA"OTHER"
1710 DATA"UNASSIGNED"
1720 DATA"NON-AVIATION ASSIGNMENTS"
1730 DATA"LIGHT ATTACK"
1740 DATA"FIGHTER"
1750 DATA"MEDIUM ATTACK"
1760 DATA"EARLY WARNING"
1770 DATA"ELECTRONIC WARFARE"
1780 DATA"CARRIER BASED ASW"
1790 DATA"HELICOPTER ASW"
1800 DATA"MARITIME PATROL"
1810 DATA"LAMPS MK I"
1820 DATA"LAMPS MK III"
1830 DATA"ELECTRONIC WARFARE - VQ"
1840 DATA"FORCE SUPPORT - JET"
1850 DATA"FORCE SUPPORT - PROP"
1860 DATA"FORCE SUPPORT - HELO"
1870 DATA"STRIKE"
1880 DATA"MARITIME PATROL"
1890 DATA"HELICOPTER"
1900 DATA"RADAR INTERCEPT OFFICER"
1910 DATA"TACTICAL NAVIGATOR"
1920 DATA"ATDS"
1930 DATA"NAVIGATOR"
1940 DATA"FIRST FLEET ITERATION COMPLETE"
1950 DATA"FIRST TOUR FILL-UP COMPLETE"
1960 DATA"CATEGORY SEARCH COMPLETE"
1970 DATA"NFEA'S CREATED"
1980 DATA"FIRST TOUR LENGTH ADJUSTED"
1990 REM LOAD T9% WITH TOUR LENGTH AND BARRED TOURS
2000 DATA"36000NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN000" /*FLEET 1*/
2010 DATA"36NNNNNN000NNNNNNNNNNNNNN000" /*FLEET 2*/
2020 DATA"36NNN0000000000NNN0000000000" /*FLEET 3*/
2030 DATA"36NNN00000000000000000000000" /*FLEET 4*/

```

# SECTION I: DEFAULT DATA AND INITIALIZATION

```

2040 DATA "36NNNN000000000000000000000000" /*FLEET 5*/
2050 DATA "240000000000000000000000000000" /*FLEET 6*/
2060 DATA "120000000000000000000000000000" /*FLEET 7*/
2070 DATA "36NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN" /*FRS 1 */
2080 DATA "36000NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN" /*FRS 2 */
2090 DATA "36000NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN" /*FRS 3 */
2100 DATA "36000NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN" /*FRS 4 */
2110 DATA "36000NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN" /*FRS 5 */
2120 DATA "24000NNNNNNNN000000000000000000" /*FRS 6 */
2130 DATA "24000NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN" /*FRS 7 */
2140 DATA "24000NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN" /*TRAC 1 */
2150 DATA "36000NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN" /*TRAC 2 */
2160 DATA "36NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN0000000000" /*TRAC 3 */
2170 DATA "36000NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN0000000000" /*TRAC 4 */
2180 DATA "36000NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN0000000000" /*TRAC 5 */
2190 DATA "240000000000000000000000000000" /*TRAC 6 */
2200 DATA "36NNNNNNNN0000000000000000000000" /*TRAC 7 */
2210 DATA "36NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN" /*RD 1 */
2220 DATA "36000NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN" /*RD 2 */
2230 DATA "360000000000NNNNNNNN000NNNNNNNN" /*RD 3 */
2240 DATA "360000000NNNNNNNN00000000000000" /*RD 4 */
2250 DATA "360000000000NNNN0000000000000000" /*RD 5 */
2260 DATA "360000000000NNNN0000000000000000" /*RD 6 */
2270 DATA "360000000000NNNN0000000000000000" /*RD 7 */
2280 DATA "24NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN" /*AFLT 1 */
2290 DATA "24NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN" /*AFLT 2 */
2300 DATA "24NNNN000000000000NNNN0000000000" /*AFLT 3 */
2310 DATA "24NNNN000000000000NNNN0000000000" /*AFLT 4 */
2320 DATA "24NNNN000000000000NNNN0000000000" /*AFLT 5 */
2330 DATA "24NNNN000000000000NNNN0000000000" /*AFLT 6 */
2340 DATA "240000000000000000NNNN0000000000" /*AFLT 7 */
2350 DATA "24NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN" /*PROF 1 */
2360 DATA "24000NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN" /*PROF 2 */
2370 DATA "240000000000000000NNNNNNNN000000" /*PROF 3 */
2380 DATA "24000000NNNNNN00000000NNNN000000" /*PROF 4 */
2390 DATA "1200000000000000000000NNNN000000" /*PROF 5 */
2400 DATA "1200000000000000000000NNNN000000" /*PROF 6 */
2410 DATA "1200000000000000000000NNNN000000" /*PROF 7 */
2420 DATA "36NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN" /*OTH 1 */
2430 DATA "36000NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN" /*OTH 2 */
2440 DATA "360000000000000000NNNNNNNNNNNNNN" /*OTH 3 */
2450 DATA "360000000000000000NNNNNNNNNNNNNN" /*OTH 4 */
2460 DATA "360000000000000000000000000000" /*OTH 5 */
2470 DATA "360000000000000000000000000000" /*OTH 6 */
2480 DATA "360000000000000000000000000000" /*OTH 7 */
2490 DATA .2, .1, .5, .1, .1
2500 SELECT *1, "TEMP01", INDEXED, RECSIZE=158, KEYPOS=1, KEYLEN=2
2510 FILEFORM: FMT POS(1), CH(2), POS(3), PIC(##), POS(5), PIC(##), POS(7),
2520 PIC(##), POS(9), CH(3), POS(12), CH(3), POS(15), CH(3), POS(18), CH(22),
2530 POS(40), CH(30), POS(70), PIC(##), POS(72), PIC(##), POS(74), PIC(##, ##),

```

# SECTION I: DEFAULT DATA AND INITIALIZATION

```

2540 POS(78),PIC(##),POS(81),PIC(##),POS(83),PIC(##),POS(85),PIC(##),
2550 POS(87),PIC(##),POS(89),PIC(##),POS(91),PIC(##),POS(93),PIC(##),
2560 POS(95),PIC(##),POS(98),PIC(##),POS(100),PIC(##),POS(102),
2570 PIC(##),POS(107),PIC(##),POS(112),PIC(##),POS(116),
2580 PIC(##),POS(120),PIC(##),POS(124),PIC(##),POS(130),
2590 PIC(##),POS(136),PIC(##),POS(142),PIC(##),POS(148),
2600 PIC(##),POS(149),PIC(##),POS(153),PIC(##),POS(155),PIC(##),
2610 POS(157),PIC(##)
2620 SELECT #2,"TEMPD2",VAR,INDEXED,RECSIZE=400,KEYPOS=1,KEYLEN=2
2630 FILECAR: FMT POS(1),CH(2),POS(3),PIC(##),POS(5),15*CH(26),
2640 POS(395),PIC(##),POS(398),PIC(##)
2650 OPEN NODISPLAY #1,OUTPUT,SPACE=30,FILE="SOURCE",LIBRARY="DTTRES",
2660 VOLUME="VOL555"
2670 CLOSE #1
2680 OPEN NODISPLAY #2,OUTPUT,SPACE=30,FILE="CARRIER",LIBRARY="DTTRES",
2690 VOLUME="VOL555"
2700 CLOSE #2
2710 JMP105:RESTORE LINE = JMP106
2720 REM LOAD CONTINUATION VECTOR
2730 FOR I = 1 TO 7
2740 READ NO(I)
2750 NEXT I
2760 FOR I = 1 TO 7
2770 READ A50(I)
2780 NEXT I
2790 B32 = 1
2800 FOR I = 1 TO 7
2810 FOR J = B32 TO B32 + NO(I) - 1
2820 RO(J) = A50(I)
2830 NEXT J
2840 B32 = B32 + NO(I)
2850 NEXT I
2860 RO1 = 1
2870 RO2 = .45
2880 RO3 = 5
2890 RO4 = 7
2900 RO5 = 11
2910 INIT(HEX(20))STR(PRO2$,12,53)
2920 PRO4=102:PRO5=102:PRO3=23:PRO6=33
2930 STR(PRO2$,23,1)=HEX(5C):STR(PRO2$,38,1)=HEX(5E)
2940 STR(PRO2$,5,1)=HEX(5E)
2950 REM LOAD GRADE MATRIX GO
2960 FOR I = 1 TO 15
2970 FOR J = 1 TO 13
2980 READ GO(I,J)
2990 NEXT J
3000 NEXT I
3010 REM LOAD SQUADRON MATRIX S1
3020 FOR I = 1 TO 15
3030 FOR J = 1 TO 5

```



# SECTION I: DEFAULT DATA AND INITIALIZATION

```

3040 READ S1(I,J)
3050 NEXT J
3060 NEXT I
3070 REM LOAD ALLOCATION MATRIX A1
3080 FOR I = 1 TO 15
3090 FOR J = 1 TO 9
3100 READ A1(I,J)
3110 NEXT J
3120 NEXT I
3130 REM LOAD AUX MATRIX
3140 FOR I = 1 TO 15
3150 FOR J = 1 TO 6
3160 READ AUX(I,J)
3170 NEXT J
3180 NEXT I
3190 REM LOAD TRACOM MATRIX
3200 FOR I = 1 TO 7
3210 FOR J = 1 TO 5
3220 READ TCO(I,J)
3230 NEXT J
3240 NEXT I
3250 REM LOAD POLICY VECTOR PO
3260 FOR I = 1 TO 10
3270 READ PO(I)
3280 NEXT I
3290 REM LOAD OTH
3300 FOR I = 1 TO 3
3310 FOR J = 1 TO 8
3320 READ OTH(I,J)
3330 NEXT J
3340 NEXT I
3350 FOR I = 1 TO 9
3360 READ LABEL$(I)
3370 NEXT I
3380 FOR K = 1 TO 14
3390 READ TYPE$(K)
3400 NEXT K
3410 FOR K = 1 TO 7
3420 READ TRA$(K)
3430 NEXT K
3440 FOR K = 1 TO 5
3450 READ POSIT$(K)
3460 NEXT K
3470 M = 1:Q11 = 1
3480 A$ = "NAVAL AVIATORS"
3490 Z1$ = "YES":Z3$ = "YES":Z4$ = "NO"
3500 REM LOAD T9$
3510 FOR I = 1 TO 7
3520 FOR J = 1 TO 7
3530 READ T9$(I,J)

```

SECTION 1: DEFAULT DATA AND INITIALIZATION

```
3540 T10$(I,J) = T9$(I,J)
3550 N9$(I,J) = HEX(GF)
3560 NEXT J
3570 NEXT I
3580 FOR I = 1 TO 5
3590 READ FA1(I)
3600 NEXT I
```

# SECTION II: INTERACTIVE ENTRY/REENTRY ROUTINES

```

3620 *****
3630 *
3640 *           AT THIS POINT ALL STANDARD DATA IS LOADED. AN
3650 *           INTERACTIVE ROUTINE TO ENTER CHANGES FOLLOWS.
3660 *
3670 *
3680 *****
3690 JMP100: T50 = 1: T51 = 0: D2 = ROUND(R02*100,0): DAT=20
3700 MAT Q85=ZER: MAT Q88=ZER: MAT Q75=ZER: MAT Q78=ZER: MAT PTR=ZER: Q74=0
3710 JMP110: ACCEPT AT(2,10), "*****"
3720 *****
3730           AT(3,10), "**", AT(3,70), "**",
3740           AT(4,10), "**", AT(4,22), "AVIATION OFFICER REQUIREMENTS MODEL
3750           ", AT(4,70), "**",
3760           AT(5,10), "**", AT(5,70), "**",
3770           AT(6,10), "*****"
3780 *****
3790           AT(8,10), "THE AVIATION OFFICER REQUIREMENTS MODEL DETERMI
3800 NES THE",
3810           AT(9,10), "NUMBER OF NAVAL AVIATORS OR NAVAL FLIGHT OFFICER
3820 S REQUIRED",
3830           AT(10,10), "IN RESPONSE TO THE SPECIFICATION OF OFFICER RET
3840 ENTION AND",
3850           AT(11,10), "A NUMBER OF FORCE LEVEL AND CAREER PLANNING PAR
3860 AMETERS",
3870           AT(13,10), "THE MODEL TREATS NAVAL AVIATORS AND NAVAL FLIGH
3880 T OFFICERS",
3890           AT(14,10), "SEPARATELY, AND BY COMMUNITY. IT IS PRESENTLY
3900 SET TO WORK",
3910           AT(15,10), "ON", AT(15,12), FAC(HEX(24)), A$, AT(15,14) LEN(A$)
3920 , "IN THE", AT(15,21+LEN(A$)), FAC(HEX(24)), TYPE$(Q11),
3930           AT(15,22+LEN(A$)+LEN(TYPE$(Q11))), "COMMUNITY",
3940           AT(18,10), "TO CONTINUE WORKING IN THIS COMMUNITY PRESS
3950 'ENTER'",
3960           AT(19,10), "TO BEGIN A NEW COMMUNITY OF AVIATORS PRESS
3970 PF-1",
3980           AT(20,10), "TO BEGIN A NEW COMMUNITY OF NEO'S PRESS
3990 PF-2",
4000           AT(21,10), "TO MAKE MULTIPLE COMMUNITY RUNS PRESS
4010 PF-3",
4020           AT(22,10), "TO RESET MODEL TO DEFAULT VALUES PRESS
4030 PF-15",
4040           AT(24,10), "TO END PROCESSING PRESS
4050 PF-16",
4060 KEYS(BIN(0)&BIN(1)&BIN(2)&BIN(3)&BIN(15)&BIN(16)), KEY(KY)
4070 IF KY = 16 THEN END
4080 IF KY = 15 THEN JMP105
4090 IF KY = 3 THEN JMP300
4100 IF KY = 2 THEN JMP140

```

# SECTION II: INTERACTIVE ENTRY/REENTRY ROUTINES

```

4110 IF KY = 0 THEN JMP180
4120 /*NAVAL AVIATOR DISPLAY*/
4130 ACCEPT AT(3,22),"NAVAL AVIATOR COMMUNITY SELECTIONS";
4140 AT(5,10),"YOU MAY SELECT FROM AMONG FOURTEEN COMMUNITIES IN
4150 N WHICH";
4160 AT(6,10),"NAVAL AVIATORS ARE REQUIRED. THESE ARE LISTED B
4170 ELLOW. BY";
4180 AT(7,10),"PRESSING THE PF KEY CORRESPONDING TO THE ITEM NU
4190 MBER ON";
4200 AT(8,10),"THE LIST YOU WILL SELECT NAVAL AVIATORS IN THAT
4210 COMMUNITY";
4220 AT(9,10),"FOR ANALYSIS.";
4230 AT(11,5),"PF KEY",AT(11,14),"COMMUNITY",AT(11,45),"PF KEY"
4240 ,AT(11,54),"COMMUNITY";
4250 AT(13,8),"1",AT(13,12),"LIGHT ATTACK",AT(13,48),"8",AT(13,
4260 52),"MARITIME PATROL";
4270 AT(14,8),"2",AT(14,12),"FIGHTER",AT(14,48),"9",AT(14,52),"
4280 LAMPS MK I";
4290 AT(15,8),"3",AT(15,12),"MEDIUM ATTACK",AT(15,47),"10",
4300 AT(15,52),"LAMPS MK III";
4310 AT(16,8),"4",AT(16,12),"EARLY WARNING - VAW",AT(16,47),"11
4320 ",AT(16,52),"ELECTRONIC WARFARE - VQ";
4330 AT(17,8),"5",AT(17,12),"ELECTRONIC WARFARE - VAG",AT(17,47)
4340 ),"12",AT(17,52),"FORCE SUPPORT - JET";
4350 AT(18,8),"6",AT(18,12),"CARRIER BASED ASW",AT(18,47),"13",
4360 AT(18,52),"FORCE SUPPORT - PROP";
4370 AT(19,8),"7",AT(19,12),"HELICOPTER ASW",AT(19,47),"14",AT(
4380 19,52),"FORCE SUPPORT - HELD";
4390 AT(23,10),"TO RETURN TO BASIC MENU WITHOUT MAKING A SELECT
4400 ION - PRESS 'ENTER'";
4410 KEYS(BIN(0)&BIN(1)&BIN(2)&BIN(3)&BIN(4)&BIN(5)&BIN(6)&BIN(7)&BIN(
4420 8)&BIN(9)&BIN(10)&BIN(11)&BIN(12)&BIN(13)&BIN(14)),KEY(M5);
4430 ON BIN(0) GOTO JMP110
4440 IF M5 = 0 THEN JMP110
4450 M = M5
4460 G11 = M
4470 GOTO JMP180
4480 JMP140:/*NFO COMMUNITY DISPLAY*/
4490 ACCEPT AT(3,20),"NAVAL FLIGHT OFFICER COMMUNITY SELECTIONS";
4500 AT(5,10),"YOU MAY SELECT FROM AMONG NINE COMMUNITIES IN WHI
4510 ICH";
4520 AT(6,10),"NAVAL FLIGHT OFFICERS ARE REQUIRED. THESE ARE L
4530 ISTED";
4540 AT(7,10),"BELOW. BY PRESSING THE PF KEY CORRESPONDING TO
4550 THE";
4560 AT(8,10),"ITEM NUMBER ON THE LIST YOU WILL SELECT NEEDS IN
4570 THAT";
4580 AT(9,10),"COMMUNITY FOR ANALYSIS";
4590 AT(11,22),"PF KEY",AT(11,36),"COMMUNITY";
4600 AT(13,25),"1",AT(13,29),"FIGHTER";

```

# SECTION 11: INTERACTIVE ENTRY/REENTRY ROUTINES

```

4610 AT(14,25),"2",AT(14,29),"MEDIUM ATTACK",
4620 AT(15,25),"3",AT(15,29),"EARLY WARNING - VAW",
4630 AT(16,25),"4",AT(16,29),"ELECTRONIC WARFARE - VAG",
4640 AT(17,25),"5",AT(17,29),"CARRIER BASED ASW",
4650 AT(18,25),"6",AT(18,29),"MARITIME PATROL",
4660 AT(19,25),"7",AT(19,29),"ELECTRONIC WARFARE - VO",
4670 AT(20,25),"8",AT(20,29),"FORCE SUPPORT - JET",
4680 AT(21,25),"9",AT(21,29),"FORCE SUPPORT - PROF",
4690 AT(23,10),"TO RETURN TO BASIC MENU WITHOUT MAKING A SELECT
4700 IDN - PRESS 'ENTER'",
4710 KEYS(BIN(0)&BIN(1)&BIN(2)&BIN(3)&BIN(4)&BIN(5)&BIN(6)&BIN(7)&BIN(
4720 8)&BIN(9)),KEY(M5),ON BIN(0) GOTO JMP110
4730 IF M5 = 0 THEN JMP110
4740 ON M5 GOTO ,,,,JMP150,JMP160,JMP160,JMP160
4750 M = M5 + 16
4760 GOTO JMP170
4770 JMP150:M = M5 + 17
4780 GOTO JMP170
4790 JMP160:M = M5 + 19
4800 JMP170:Q11 = M - 15
4810 JMP180:IF M > 15 THEN A$ = "NAVAL FLIGHT OFFICERS"
4820 IF M < 16 THEN A$ = "NAVAL AVIATORS"
4830 IF M > 15 THEN S = 5 ELSE S = 4
4840 IF M > 15 THEN S1 = 4 ELSE S1 = 1
4850 P5 = LEN(A$)
4860 P6 = LEN(TYPE$(Q11))
4870 P7 = INT((59 - (11+P5))/2)
4880 P8 = INT((59 - (10+P6))/2)
4890 P9 = INT((79-P5-P6-P5)/2)
4900 INIT(HEX(20))P1$(1)
4910 STR(P1$(1),1,10) = "WORKING ON"
4920 STR(P1$(1),12,LEN(A$)) = A$
4930 INIT(HEX(20))P1$(2)
4940 STR(P1$(2),1,LEN(TYPE$(Q11))) = TYPE$(Q11)
4950 STR(P1$(2),LEN(TYPE$(Q11))+2,9) = "COMMUNITY"
4960 IF Z4$ = "YES" AND STR(ROUTE$,1,1) <> HEX(20) THEN GOTO JMP220
4970 ACCEPT AT (4,70),FAC(HEX(94)),C4$,
4980 AT(5,10),"*****",
4990 "*****",AT(6,10),"*",AT(6,70),"*",
5000 AT(7,10),"*",AT(7,10+P7),FAC(HEX(80)),P1$(1),CH(33),
5010 AT(7,70),"*",AT(8,10),"*",AT(8,70),"*",AT(9,10),
5020 "*****",AT(9,39),"IN",AT(9,70),"*",AT(10,10),"*",AT(10,70),"*",
5030 AT(11,10),"*",AT(11,10+P8),FAC(HEX(80)),P1$(2),CH(33),
5040 AT(11,70),"*",AT(12,10),"*",
5050 "*****",AT(13,10),"*****",
5060 "*****",AT(14,10),
5070 "DO YOU DESIRE IN-PROCESS MONITORING?",AT(16,55),FAC(HEX(81)),
5080 Z1$,CH(3),AT(16,61),"(YES/NO)",AT(18,10),"DO YOU DESIRE UPWARD OF
5090 TAILING?",AT(18,55),FAC(HEX(81)),Z3$,CH(3),AT(18,61),"(YES/NO)",
5100 AT(24,10),"PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE"

```

# SECTION II: INTERACTIVE ENTRY/REENTRY ROUTINES

```

5110 IF Z4# = "YES" THEN STR(ROUTE$,1,1) = "A"
5120 IF Z4# = "YES" THEN GOTO JMP220
5130 JMP190:ACCEPT AT(5,10),"THE AVIATION OFFICER REQUIREMENTS MODEL IS
5140 S LOADED WITH", AT(6,10),"NOMINAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS REQUIRED TO
5150 D DETERMINE THE", AT(7,10),"REQUIREMENT FOR",AT(7,20),FAC(HEX(34)),
5160 ),A#,CH(21),AT(7,27+P5),"IN THE",AT(7,34+P5),FAC(HEX(34)),
5170 TYPE$(Q11),CH(23),AT(8,10),"COMMUNITY",
5180 AT(10,10),"YOU CAN REVIEW AND/OR ALTER THESE PARAMETERS BY PRESSI
5190 NG THE",AT(11,10),"PF KEY CORRESPONDING TO THE ITEM NUMBERS IN
5200 THE LIST OF",AT(12,10),"PARAMETER CATEGORIES GIVEN BELOW. THIS
5210 ACTION WILL CALL UP",AT(13,10),"A LIST OF THE INDICATED PARAMET
5220 ERS WITH THEIR CURRENT VALUES",
5230 AT(15,20),"PF KEY",AT(15,30),"PARAMETER CATEGORY",
5240 AT(16,23),"1",AT(16,28),"BASIC COMMUNITY DATA",
5250 AT(17,23),"2",AT(17,28),"TRAINING REQUIREMENTS DATA",
5260 AT(18,23),"3",AT(18,28),"POLICY VARIABLES",
5270 AT(19,23),"4",AT(19,28),"ALLOCATION PARAMETERS",
5280 AT(20,23),"5",AT(20,28),"CAREER PATH NETWORK",
5290 AT(23,10),"TO RETURN TO COMMUNITY SELECTION MENU PRESS 'PF
5300 -16'",
5310 AT(24,10),"TO CONTINUE PROGRAM WITHOUT PARAMETER REVIEW PR
5320 ESS 'ENTER'",
5330 KEYS(BIN(0)&BIN(1)&BIN(2)&BIN(3)&BIN(4)&BIN(5)&BIN(16)),
5340 ON (BIN(0)&BIN(1)&BIN(2)&BIN(3)&BIN(4)&BIN(5)&BIN(16)) GOTO
5350 JMP280,JMP220,JMP230,JMP240,JMP250,JMP260,JMP210
5360 JMP210:GOTO JMP110
5370 JMP220:/*BASIC DATA DISPLAY*/
5380 IF Z4# = "YES" AND STR(ROUTE$,2,1) <> HEX(20) THEN GOTO JMP230
5390 A3#=HEX(8C):INIT(HEX(20))COM1#
5400 IF A1(Q11,5)>0 THEN A2#=HEX(8D) ELSE A2#=HEX(9C)
5410 IF A1(Q11,5)>0 THEN COM1# = "NUMBER OF CARRIER AIR WINGS "
5420 A=D2
5430 ACCEPT AT(3,30),"BASIC COMMUNITY DATA",AT(3,70),FAC(HEX(34)),C4#,
5440 AT(4,INT((79-(P5+P6+1))/2)),FAC(HEX(34)),TYPE$(Q11),CH(23),
5450 ,AT(4,P6+1+INT((79-(P5+P6+1))/2)),FAC(HEX(34)),A#,CH(21),
5460 AT(7,28),"PARAMETER",AT(7,45),"CURRENT VALUE",
5470 AT(8,15),"NUMBER OF SQUADRONS",AT(8,50),S1(Q11,1),
5480 PIC(##),
5490 AT(9,15),"AIRCRAFT PER SQUADRON",AT(9,50),S1(Q11,2),
5500 PIC(##),
5510 AT(10,15),"CREW FACTOR",AT(10,51),S1(Q11,3),PIC(##.##),
5520 AT(11,15),FAC(HEX(8C)),A#,CH(21),AT(11,16+P5),"PER CREW",
5530 AT(11,51),S1(Q11,5),PIC(##.##),
5540 AT(12,10),"*****",
5550 "*****",
5560 AT(13,15),"SQUADRON GRADE DISTRIBUTION",
5570 AT(14,20),"COMMANDERS",AT(14,50),GO(Q11,S1),PIC(##),
5580 AT(15,20),"LT. COMMANDERS",AT(15,50),GO(Q11,S1+1),PIC(##),
5590 AT(16,20),"LIEUTENANTS",AT(16,50),GO(Q11,S1+2),PIC(##),
5600 AT(17,10),"*****"

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# SECTION 11: INTERACTIVE ENTRY/REENTRY ROUTINES

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5610 *****
5620 AT(18,15), "UPWARD DETAIL PERCENTAGE", AT(18,50), DAT, PIC(##)
5630 AT(19,15), "COMMUNITY RETENTION", AT(19,50), D2, PIC(##),
5640 AT(19,53), "PER CENT",
5650 AT(20,15), FAC(A3#), COM1#, AT(20,50), FAC(A2#), S1(15,1),
5660 PIC(##),
5670 AT(22,10), "*****"
5680 *****
5690 AT(23,10), FAC(HEX(8C)), COM1,
5700 AT(24,10), "PRESS ENTER TO RECORD CHANGES AND CONTINUE",
5710 KEYS(BIN(0)NDIN(10)), KEY(ND)
5720 IF Z4# = "YES" AND ND = 10 THEN STR(ROUTE#, 2, 1) = "A"
5730 IF S1(15,1) <> GO(15,13) THEN GOSUB 51(1)
5740 IF A1(Q11,5) > 0 AND S1(15,1) = GO(15,13) AND S1(Q11,1) <> GO(Q11,13)
5750 THEN GOSUB 51(Q11+1)
5760 IF A1(Q11,5) = 0 AND S1(Q11,1) <> GO(Q11,13) THEN GOSUB 51(Q11+1)
5770 GO(15,13) = S1(15,1)
5780 IF Z4# <> "YES" THEN JMP190
5790 ND = 0
5800 JMP230:/*TRAINING REQUIREMENTS DISPLAY*/
5810 IF Z4# = "YES" AND STR(ROUTE#, 3, 1) <> HEX(20) THEN GOTO JMP240
5820 ACCEPT AT(5,27), "TRAINING REQUIREMENTS DATA", AT(5,70), FAC(HEX(34)
5830 ), G4#, CH(7),
5840 AT(6, INT((79-(P5+P6+1))/2)), FAC(HEX(34)), TYPE4(Q11), CH(23)
5850 AT(6, P6+1+INT((79-(P5+P6+1))/2)), FAC(HEX(34)), A#, CH(21),
5860 AT(9,10), "*****"
5870 *****
5880 AT(10,10), "FLEET READINESS SQUADRONS (AGGREGATE REQUIREMENT
5890 TS)",
5900 AT(11,20), "COMMANDERS", AT(11,53), GO(Q11, S1(6), PIC(##),
5910 AT(12,20), "LT. COMMANDERS", AT(12,53), GO(Q11, S1(7), PIC(##),
5920 AT(13,20), "LIEUTENANTS", AT(13,52), GO(Q11, S1(8), PIC(##),
5930 AT(14,10), "*****"
5940 *****
5950 AT(15,10), "UNDERGRADUATE TRAINING --", AT(15,37),
5960 FAC(HEX(8C)), TRA#(A1(Q11, S-3)), CH(23),
5970 AT(15, 38+LEN(TRA#(A1(Q11, S-3)))),
5980 "TRAINING PIPELINE",
5990 AT(16,20), "COMMANDERS", AT(16,53), TCO(A1(Q11, S-3), 2), PIC(##)
6000 AT(17,20), "LT. COMMANDERS", AT(17,53), TCO(A1(Q11, S-3), 3), PIC(##),
6010 AT(18,20), "INSTRUCTOR PILOTS PER GRADUATE", AT(18,54),
6020 TCO(A1(Q11, S-3), 4), PIC(###),
6030 AT(19,20), "INSTRUCTOR NIDS PER GRADUATE", AT(19,54),
6040 TCO(A1(Q11, S-3), 5), PIC(###),
6050 AT(20,10), "*****"
6060 *****
6070 AT(23,10), FAC(HEX(8C)), COM1,
6080 AT(24,10), "PRESS ENTER TO RECORD CHANGES AND CONTINUE",
6090 KEYS(BIN(0)NDIN(10)), KEY(ND)
6100 IF Z4# = "YES" AND ND = 10 THEN STR(ROUTE#, 3, 1) = "A"

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# SECTION 11: INTERACTIVE ENTRY/REENTRY ROUTINES

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6110 IF Z4$ <> "YES" THEN GOTO JMP190
6120 ND = 0
6130 JMP240: /*POLICY VARIABLES*/
6140 IF Z4$ = "YES" AND STR(ROUTE$,4,1) <> HEX(20) THEN GOTO JMP250
6150 ACCEPT AT(2,19), "PROMOTION FLOW POINTS AND POLICY VARIABLES",
6160 AT(2,70), FAC(HEX(94)), G4$, CH(7),
6170 AT(3, INT((79-(P5+PG+1))/2)), FAC(HEX(94)), TYPE$(G11), CH(23),
6180 AT(3, PG+1+INT((79-(P5+PG+1))/2)), FAC(HEX(94)), A$, CH(21),
6190 AT(4,10), "*****"
6200 "*****"
6210 AT(6,29), "PROMOTION FLOW POINTS",
6220 AT(8,7), "COMM",
6230 AT(9,9), HEX(00),
6240 AT(10,8), " 0*1*2*3*4*5*6*7*8*9*10*11*12*13*14*15*16*17*18*
6250 19*20*21*22*23*24",
6260 AT(11,8), FAC(HEX(80)), STR(PRO2$,1,12), CH(12),
6270 AT(11,20), FAC(HEX(88)), STR(PRO2$,13,53), CH(53),
6280 AT(12,9), "DESIG", AT(12,PRO3+7), "4", AT(12,PRO3+7), "5",
6290 AT(13,10), "*****"
6300 "*****"
6310 AT(15,32), "POLICY VARIABLES",
6320 AT(17,10), "FLOWBACK INSTRUCTORS (FRACTION OF GRADUATES)",
6330 AT(17,60), PO(1), PIC(##),
6340 AT(18,10), "POSTGRADUATE FLOW (FRACTION OF 12 YEAR COHORT)",
6350 AT(18,60), PO(2), PIC(##),
6360 AT(19,10), "WAR COLLEGE FLOW (FRACTION OF 18 YEAR COHORT)",
6370 AT(19,60), PO(3), PIC(##),
6380 AT(21,10), "*****"
6390 "*****"
6400 AT(23,10), "PRESS PF-1 TO RECORD CHANGES AND REDISPLAY",
6410 AT(24,10), "PRESS ENTER TO RECORD CHANGES AND CONTINUE",
6420 KEYS(BIN(0)&BIN(1)), KEY(PR), NOALT GOTO JMP245
6430 PRO3 = POS(PRO2$="4")
6440 PRO6 = POS(PRO2$="5")
6450 INIT(HEX(20))STR(PRO2$,13,53)
6460 STR(PRO2$,PRO3,1) = HEX(5E)
6470 STR(PRO2$,PRO6,1) = HEX(5E)
6480 IF PRO3 > 21 AND INT((PRO3-21)/3)=(PRO3-21)/3 THEN PRO4 = 9.5 +
6490 INT((PRO3-21)/3)
6500 IF PRO3 > 21 AND INT((PRO3-21)/3)<>(PRO3-21)/3 THEN PRO4 = 9.5 +
6510 INT((PRO3-21)/3) + .5
6520 IF PRO3 < 22 THEN PRO4 = PRO3/2 - 1
6530 IF PRO6 > 21 AND INT((PRO6-21)/3)=(PRO6-21)/3 THEN PRO5 = 9.5 +
6540 INT((PRO6-21)/3)
6550 IF PRO6 > 21 AND INT((PRO6-21)/3)<>(PRO6-21)/3 THEN PRO5 = 9.5 +
6560 INT((PRO6-21)/3) + .5
6570 IF PRO6 < 22 THEN PRO5 = PRO6/2 - 1
6580 PRO4 = 12*PRO4 - 18:PRO5 = 12*PRO5 - 18
6590 IF PR = 1 THEN JMP240
6600 JMP245: IF Z4$ = "YES" THEN STR(ROUTE$,4,1) = "A"

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# SECTION II: INTERACTIVE ENTRY/REENTRY ROUTINES

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6610 IF Z4$ = "YES" THEN GOTO JMP250 ELSE GOTO JMP190
6620 JMP250: /* ALLOCATION PARAMETERS */
6630 IF Z4$ = "YES" AND STR(ROUTE$, 5, 1) <> HEX(20) THEN GOTO JMP260
6640 ACCEPT AT(5, 30), "ALLOCATION PARAMETERS", AT(5, 70), FAC(HEX(34)), G4$,
6650 AT(6, INT((79 - (P5 + P6 + 1)) / 2)), FAC(HEX(34)), TYPE$(Q11), CH(23),
6660 AT(6, P6 + 1 + INT((79 - (P5 + P6 + 1)) / 2)), FAC(HEX(34)), A$, CH(21),
6670 AT(12, 10), "FRACTION OF ALL", AT(12, 26), FAC(HEX(80)), A$,
6680 CH(23), AT(12, 65), A1(Q11, S1 + 2), PIC(#.####),
6690 AT(14, 10), "FRACTION OF", AT(14, 22), FAC(HEX(80)),
6700 TRA$(A1(Q11, S - 3)), CH(23), AT(14, 23 + LEN(TRA$(A1(Q11, S - 3)))),
6710 FAC(HEX(80)), A$, CH(21), AT(14, 65), A1(Q11, S1 + 3),
6720 PIC(#.####),
6730 AT(16, 10), "FRACTION OF CARRIER", AT(16, 30), FAC(HEX(80)),
6740 A$, CH(21), AT(16, 65), A1(Q11, S1 + 4), PIC(#.####),
6750 AT(18, 10), "FRACTION OF ALL AVIATION OFFICERS", AT(18, 65),
6760 A1(Q11, 9), PIC(#.####),
6770 AT(21, 10), "*****"
6780 *****
6790 AT(23, 10), FAC(HEX(80)), COM1,
6800 AT(24, 10), "PRESS ENTER TO RECORD CHANGES AND CONTINUE",
6810 KEYS(BIN(0)NDIN(10)), KEY(ND)
6820 IF Z4$ = "YES" AND ND = 10 THEN STR(ROUTE$, 5, 1) = "A"
6830 IF Z4$ <> "YES" THEN JMP190
6840 ND = 0
6850 JMP260: /* NETWORK NODE DISPLAY */
6860 IF Z4$ = "YES" AND STR(ROUTE$, 6, 1) <> HEX(20) THEN GOTO JMP280
6870 ACCEPT AT(1, 70), FAC(HEX(34)), G4$,
6880 AT(2, 10), "YOU CAN INSPECT AND/OR MODIFY THE CAREER PATH NE-
6890 TWORK CHARACTERISTICS",
6900 AT(3, 10), "ASSOCIATED WITH ANY NODE IN THE NETWORK. TO SEL-
6910 ECT A PARTICULAR NODE",
6920 AT(4, 10), "REPLACE THE 'O' IN THE DIAGRAM BELOW WITH AN 'X'
6930 . TO BYPASS A NODE",
6940 AT(5, 10), "PRESS 'TAB'. ",
6950 AT(7, 42), "TOUR NUMBER",
6960 AT(9, 23), "ACTIVITY", AT(9, 42), "1 2 3 4 5 6 7",
6970 AT(11, 15), FAC(HEX(80)), LABEL$(1), AT(11, 42), FAC(HEX(88)),
6980 N9$(1, 1), AT(11, 46), FAC(HEX(88)), N9$(1, 2), AT(11, 50),
6990 FAC(HEX(88)), N9$(1, 3), AT(11, 54), FAC(HEX(88)),
7000 N9$(1, 4), AT(11, 58), FAC(HEX(88)), N9$(1, 5), AT(11, 62),
7010 FAC(HEX(88)), N9$(1, 6), AT(11, 66), FAC(HEX(88)),
7020 N9$(1, 7),
7030 AT(12, 15), FAC(HEX(80)), LABEL$(2), AT(12, 42), FAC(HEX(88)),
7040 N9$(2, 1), AT(12, 46), FAC(HEX(88)), N9$(2, 2),
7050 AT(12, 50), FAC(HEX(88)), N9$(2, 3), AT(12, 54),
7060 FAC(HEX(88)), N9$(2, 4), AT(12, 58), FAC(HEX(88)),
7070 N9$(2, 5), AT(12, 62), FAC(HEX(88)), N9$(2, 6),
7080 AT(12, 66), FAC(HEX(88)), N9$(2, 7),
7090 AT(13, 15), FAC(HEX(80)), LABEL$(3), AT(13, 42), FAC(HEX(88)),
7100 N9$(3, 1), AT(13, 46), FAC(HEX(88)), N9$(3, 2),

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# SECTION II: INTERACTIVE ENTRY/REENTRY ROUTINES

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7110 AT(13,50),FAC(HEX(88)),N94(3,3),AT(13,54),
7120 FAC(HEX(88)),N94(3,4),AT(13,58),FAC(HEX(88)),
7130 N94(3,5),AT(13,62),FAC(HEX(88)),N94(3,6),
7140 AT(13,66),FAC(HEX(88)),N94(3,7),
7150 AT(14,15),FAC(HEX(8C)),LABEL$(4),AT(14,42),FAC(HEX(88)),
7160 N94(4,1),AT(14,46),FAC(HEX(88)),N94(4,2),
7170 AT(14,50),FAC(HEX(88)),N94(4,3),AT(14,54),
7180 FAC(HEX(88)),N94(4,4),AT(14,58),FAC(HEX(88)),
7190 N94(4,5),AT(14,62),FAC(HEX(88)),N94(4,6),
7200 AT(14,66),FAC(HEX(88)),N94(4,7),
7210 AT(15,15),FAC(HEX(8C)),LABEL$(5),AT(15,42),FAC(HEX(88)),
7220 N94(5,1),AT(15,46),FAC(HEX(88)),N94(5,2),
7230 AT(15,50),FAC(HEX(88)),N94(5,3),AT(15,54),
7240 FAC(HEX(88)),N94(5,4),AT(15,58),FAC(HEX(88)),
7250 N94(5,5),AT(15,62),FAC(HEX(88)),N94(5,6),
7260 AT(15,66),FAC(HEX(88)),N94(5,7),
7270 AT(16,15),FAC(HEX(8C)),LABEL$(6),AT(16,42),FAC(HEX(88)),
7280 N94(6,1),AT(16,46),FAC(HEX(88)),N94(6,2),
7290 AT(16,50),FAC(HEX(88)),N94(6,3),AT(16,54),
7300 FAC(HEX(88)),N94(6,4),AT(16,58),FAC(HEX(88)),
7310 N94(6,5),AT(16,62),FAC(HEX(88)),N94(6,6),
7320 AT(16,66),FAC(HEX(88)),N94(6,7),
7330 AT(17,15),FAC(HEX(8C)),LABEL$(7),AT(17,42),FAC(HEX(88)),
7340 N94(7,1),AT(17,46),FAC(HEX(88)),N94(7,2),
7350 AT(17,50),FAC(HEX(88)),N94(7,3),AT(17,54),
7360 FAC(HEX(88)),N94(7,4),AT(17,58),FAC(HEX(88)),
7370 N94(7,5),AT(17,62),FAC(HEX(88)),N94(7,6),
7380 AT(17,66),FAC(HEX(88)),N94(7,7),
7390 AT(23,10),"TO BEGIN NODE INSPECTION/MODIFICATION
7400 PRESS 'ENTER'",
7410 AT(24,10),"TO RETURN TO CATEGORY MENU PRESS
7420 'PF-1'",
7430 KEYS(HEX(0001)),DN(BIN(1)) GOTO JMP130
7440 FOR I = 1 TO 7
7450 FOR J = 1 TO 7
7460 IF N94(I,J) = HEX(6F) THEN JMP270
7470 ACCEPT AT(1,30),"NODE CHARACTERISTICS",AT(1,70),FAC(HEX(24)),G44,
7480 AT(3,10),"NODE CHARACTERISTICS ARE REFERRED TO THE OUTPUT
7490 END OF THE ARC",
7500 AT(4,10),"IN QUESTION. THAT NODE IDENTIFIES THE ACTIVITY
7510 IN WHICH THE",
7520 AT(5,10),"OFFICER IS ENGAGED. THE ACTIVITY AND TOUR NUMBE
7530 R CURRENTLY",
7540 AT(6,10),"BEING EXAMINED IS:",
7550 AT(8,15),FAC(HEX(8C)),LABEL$(J),AT(8,42),"TOUR NUMBER",
7560 AT(8,55),FAC(HEX(8C)),J,PIC(4),
7570 AT(10,10),"FOR TOURS TERMINATING AT THAT NODE",
7580 AT(11,10),"THE FOLLOWING VALUES APPLY:",
7590 AT(13,34),"TOUR LENGTH",AT(13,50),FAC(HEX(88)),STR(T94(1,1
7600 ),1,2),

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# SECTION II: INTERACTIVE ENTRY/REENTRY ROUTINES

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7610      AT(15,10), "PRECEDENT NODE          STATE", AT(15,50), "PRECEDENT
7620 NT NODE          STATE";
7630      AT(16,5), FAC(HEX(8C)), LABEL$(1), AT(16,33), FAC(HEX(89)),
7640      STR(T9$(I,J),3,3), AT(16,45), FAC(HEX(8C)), LABEL$(2),
7650 ), AT(16,73), FAC(HEX(89)), STR(T9$(I,J),6,3),
7660      AT(17,5), FAC(HEX(8C)), LABEL$(3), AT(17,33), FAC(HEX(89)),
7670      STR(T9$(I,J),9,3), AT(17,45), FAC(HEX(8C)), LABEL$(4),
7680 ), AT(17,73), FAC(HEX(89)), STR(T9$(I,J),12,3),
7690      AT(18,5), FAC(HEX(8C)), LABEL$(5), AT(18,33), FAC(HEX(89)),
7700      STR(T9$(I,J),15,3), AT(18,45), FAC(HEX(8C)), LABEL$(6),
7710 6), AT(18,73), FAC(HEX(89)), STR(T9$(I,J),18,3),
7720      AT(19,5), FAC(HEX(8C)), LABEL$(7), AT(19,33), FAC(HEX(89)),
7730      STR(T9$(I,J),21,3),
7740      AT(21,20), "NOTE - 'NNN' MEANS THAT THE PRECEDENT NODE IS D
7750 ARRED";
7760      AT(24,5), "TO ENTER CHANGES PRESS          'ENTER'";
7770 KEYS(BIN(0))
7780 IF Z4$ = "YES" THEN Q12 = Q12 + 1 ELSE JMP270
7790 CONVERT I TO STR(T11$(Q12),24,1), PIC(4)
7800 CONVERT J TO STR(T11$(Q12),25,1), PIC(4)
7810 STR(T11$(Q12),1,23) = STR(T9$(I,J),1,23)
7820 JMP270: NEXT J
7830 NEXT I
7840 IF Z4$ = "YES" THEN STR(ROUTE$,6,1) = "A"
7850 IF Z4$ = "YES" THEN GOTO JMP280 ELSE GOTO JMP190
7860 JMP280: IF A = D2 THEN JMP290
7870 IF Z4$ = "YES" AND STR(ROUTE$,7,1) < HEX(20) THEN JMP290
7880 B = R03: C = R04: D = R05
7890 ACCEPT AT(4,70), FAC(HEX(84)), G4$,
7900      AT(5,10), "YOU HAVE REQUESTED A CHANGE IN RETENTION FOR";
7910      AT(5,55), FAC(HEX(8C)), A$, CH(21),
7920      AT(6,10), "IN THE", AT(6,17), FAC(HEX(8C)), TYPE$(Q11), CH(23),
7930      AT(6,18+LEN(TYPE$(Q11))), "COMMUNITY";
7940      AT(7,10), "THIS WILL CAUSE A CHANGE IN THE CONTINUATION VEC
7950 TOR. THE FOUR";
7960      AT(8,10), "PARAMETERS WHICH DEFINE THIS VECTOR ARE DISPLAYE
7970 D BELOW FOR";
7980      AT(9,10), "REVIEW AND/OR CHANGE";
7990      AT(12,10), "RETENTION", AT(12,45), D2, PIC(##), AT(12,48),
8000      "PER CENT";
8010      AT(14,10), "MINIMUM SERVICE REQUIREMENT", AT(14,45), R03,
8020      PIC(##), AT(14,48), "YEARS";
8030      AT(16,10), "RETENTION POINT", AT(16,45), R04, PIC(##),
8040      AT(16,48), "YEARS";
8050      AT(18,10), "CAREER STABLE POINT", AT(18,45), R05, PIC(##),
8060      AT(18,48), "YEARS";
8070      AT(21,10), "*****";
8080 *****;
8090      AT(23,10), "PRESS ENTER TO MAKE CONTINUATION VECTOR CHANGES
8100 ",

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SECTION II: INTERACTIVE ENTRY/REENTRY ROUTINES

B110 KEYS(BIN(0))  
B120 JMP230:R03 = B:R04 = C:R05 = D:R02=D2/100  
B130 IF Z4\$ = "YES" THEN STR(ROUTE\$,7,1) = "A" ELSE GOTO JMP410  
B140 GOTO JMP380

# SECTION III: MULTIPLE RUN SET UP ROUTINES

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8160 *****
8170 * MULTIPLE RUN SET UP ROUTINES PERMIT SELECTING *
8180 * GROUPS OF SUBCOMMUNITIES WHICH HAVE SIMILAR CHARACT- *
8190 * ERISTICS FOR SEQUENTIAL SOLUTION WITHOUT USER INTER- *
8200 * VENTION. ANY NUMBER OF GROUPS MAY BE SPECIFIED. THE *
8210 * DEFAULT GROUPING CORRESPONDS TO THE PRESENT UNDER- *
8220 * GRADUATE TRAINING PIPELINES. *
8230 *****
8240 JMP300:/*MULTIPLE RUN SETUP ROUTINE*/
8250 IF L6=16 THEN GOSUB B5
8260 L6=0
8270 INIT(HEX(20))GROUP$, TGROUP$, ROUTE$, EM4
8280 Z4$ = "YES"
8290 BGROUP$ = "AAABAACBCCBACCCOODEEEOGOOGESOO"
8300 ACCEPT AT(2,22),"NAVAL AVIATOR COMMUNITY SELECTIONS",
8310 AT(2,70),FAC(HEX(94)),G4$,
8320 AT(3,32),"(MULTIPLE RUNS)",
8330 AT(5,10),"YOU MAY ARRANGE AVIATOR SUBCOMMUNITIES INTO GROU
8340 PS WITH",
8350 AT(6,10),"SIMILAR CHARACTERISTICS TO SIMPLIFY THE PROCESS
8360 OF DEFINING",
8370 AT(7,10),"PARAMETERS. ASSIGN A SINGLE CHARACTER GROUP IDE
8380 NTIFIER TO",
8390 AT(8,10),"EACH SUBCOMMUNITY BELOW. ASSIGNMENT OF 'ZERO' O
8400 R 'SPACE'",
8410 AT(9,10),"WILL ELIMINATE THAT SUBCOMMUNITY FROM THE RUN",
8420 AT(11,10),"COMMUNITY",AT(11,33),"GROUP",AT(11,50),"COMMUNIT
8430 TY",AT(11,73),"GROUP",
8440 AT(13,8),"LIGHT ATTACK",AT(13,35),STR(GROUP$,1,1),AT(13,48)
8450 ),"MARITIME PATROL",AT(13,75),STR(GROUP$,8,1),
8460 AT(14,8),"FIGHTER",AT(14,35),STR(GROUP$,2,1),AT(14,48),"LA
8470 MP'S MK I",AT(14,75),STR(GROUP$,9,1),
8480 AT(15,8),"MEDIUM ATTACK",AT(15,35),STR(GROUP$,3,1),
8490 AT(15,48),"LAMPS MK III",AT(15,75),STR(GROUP$,10,1),
8500 AT(16,8),"EARLY WARNING - VAW",AT(16,35),STR(GROUP$,4,1),
8510 AT(16,48),"ELECTRONIC WARFARE - VQ",AT(16,75),STR(GROUP$,11,1),
8520 AT(17,8),"ELECTRONIC WARFARE - VAG",AT(17,35),STR(GROUP$,5,1),
8530 AT(17,48),"FORCE SUPPORT - JET",AT(17,75),STR(GROUP$,12,1),
8540 AT(18,8),"CARRIER BASED ASW",AT(18,35),STR(GROUP$,6,1),
8550 AT(18,48),"FORCE SUPPORT - PROP",AT(18,75),STR(GROUP$,13,1),
8560 AT(19,8),"HELICOPTER ASW",AT(19,35),STR(GROUP$,7,1),
8570 AT(19,48),"FORCE SUPPORT - HELD",AT(19,75),STR(GROUP$,14,1),
8580 AT(21,10),"RUN DESCRIPTION: ",AT(21,30),EM4,
8590 AT(23,10),"TO RETURN TO BASIC MENU - PRESS",
8600 AT(23,60),"PF-16",
8610 AT(24,10),"TO CONTINUE WITH NEW SUBCOMMUNITIES - PRESS",
8620 AT(24,60),"ENTER",
8630 KEYS(BIN(0)&BIN(16)),KEY(M5),NOALT GOTO JMP310
8640 IF M5 = 16 THEN Z4$ = "NO" ELSE GOTO JMP320

```

# SECTION III: MULTIPLE RUN SET UP ROUTINES

```

8650 INIT(HEX(20))G4$
8660 GOTO JMP110
8670 JMP310: IF M5 = 16 THEN Z4$ = "NO"
8680 IF M5 = 16 THEN JMP110
8690 STR(GROUP$,1,15) = STR(BGROUP$,1,15):Q=1
8700 JMP320:/*NFO GROUP SELECTION*/
8710 ACCEPT AT(2,20),"NAVAL FLIGHT OFFICER COMMUNITY SELECTIONS",
8720         AT(2,70),FAC(HEX(34)),G4$,
8730         AT(3,33),"(MULTIPLE RUNS)",
8740         AT(5,10),"NAVAL FLIGHT OFFICER SUBCOMMUNITIES MAY ALSO BE
8750 GROUPED",
8760         AT(6,10),"BY ASSIGNING GROUP IDENTIFIERS.  USE CAUTION IN
8770 ASSIGNING",
8780         AT(7,10),"GROUP IDENTIFIERS.  IF IDENTIFIER IS THE SAME AS
8790 ONE USED",
8800         AT(8,10),"FOR PILOTS THAT NFO SUBCOMMUNITY WILL BE INCLUDED
8810 D WITH THE",
8820         AT(9,10),"PREVIOUSLY DEFINED PILOT GROUP",
8830         AT(11,32),"COMMUNITY",AT(11,53),"GROUP",
8840         AT(13,25),"FIGHTER",AT(13,55),STR(GROUP$,17,1),
8850         AT(14,25),"MEDIUM ATTACK",AT(14,55),STR(GROUP$,18,1),
8860         AT(15,25),"EARLY WARNING - VAW",AT(15,55),STR(GROUP$,19,1),
8870         AT(16,25),"ELECTRONIC WARFARE - VAQ",AT(16,55),
8880         STR(GROUP$,20,1),
8890         AT(17,25),"CARRIER BASED ASW",AT(17,55),STR(GROUP$,21,1),
8900         AT(18,25),"MARITIME PATROL",AT(18,55),STR(GROUP$,23,1),
8910         AT(19,25),"ELECTRONIC WARFARE - VO",AT(19,55),
8920         STR(GROUP$,26,1),
8930         AT(20,25),"FORCE SUPPORT - JET",AT(20,55),STR(GROUP$,27,1),
8940         ,
8950         AT(21,25),"FORCE SUPPORT - PROP",AT(21,55),
8960         STR(GROUP$,28,1),
8970         AT(23,10),"TO RETURN TO BASIC MENU - PRESS"
8980 ,AT(23,58),"PF-16",
8990         AT(24,10),"TO CONTINUE MULTIPLE COMMUNITY RUN - PRESS"
9000 ,AT(24,58),"ENTER",
9010 KEYS(BIN(0)BIN(16)),KEY(M5),NOALT GOTO JMP330
9020 IF M5 = 16 THEN Z4$ = "NO" ELSE GOTO JMP340
9030 INIT(HEX(20))G4$
9040 GOTO JMP110
9050 JMP330: IF M5 = 16 THEN Z4$ = "NO"
9060 IF M5 = 16 THEN JMP110
9070 STR(GROUP$,16,15) = STR(BGROUP$,16,15)
9080 IF Q = 1 THEN JMP370
9090 JMP340:/*ELIMINATE BLANKS*/
9100 L1 = 1
9110 IF STR(GROUP$,1,1)="0" AND POS(STR(GROUP$,2,14)<>" ")=0 THEN
9120     INIT("0")STR(GROUP$,1,15)
9130 IF STR(GROUP$,17,1)="0" AND POS(STR(GROUP$,18,13)<>" ")=0 THEN
9140     INIT("0")STR(GROUP$,16,15)

```

# SECTION III: MULTIPLE RUN SET UP ROUTINES

```

9150 IF POS(GROUP$(("<">"0"))=0 THEN JMP300
9160 FOR Q = 1 TO 30
9170 IF STR(BGROUP$,Q,1) = "0" THEN STR(GROUP$,Q,1) = "0"
9180 IF STR(GROUP$,Q,1)<>" " THEN JMP300
9190 FOR K = 1 TO 30
9200 IF STR(GROUP$,K,1) <> STR(BGROUP$,Q,1) THEN JMP350
9210 STR(GROUP$,Q,1) = STR(BGROUP$,Q,1)
9220 GOTO JMP300
9230 JMP350:NEXT K
9240 CONVERT L1 TO STR(GROUP$,Q,1),PIC(##)
9250 FOR K = Q+1 TO 30
9260 IF (STR(BGROUP$,K,1)=STR(BGROUP$,Q,1)) AND (STR(GROUP$,K,1)=" ")
9270 THEN STR(GROUP$,K,1) = STR(GROUP$,Q,1)
9280 NEXT K
9290 L1 = L1 + 1
9300 JMP360:NEXT Q
9310 JMP370:COMP$ = "PRESS PF-10 IF YOU WANT TO BYPASS THIS SCREEN FOR
9320 THIS GROUP"
9330 STR(G4$,1,6) = "GROUP "
9340 TGROUP$ = GROUP$
9350 Q12 = 0:INIT(HEX(20))T11$( )
9360 FOR P = 1 TO 30
9370 IF STR(TGROUP$,P,1) = " " OR STR(TGROUP$,P,1) = "0" THEN JMP400
9380 G5$ = STR(TGROUP$,P,1)
9390 STR(G4$,7,1) = G5$
9400 INIT(HEX(20))ROUTE$
9410 INIT(HEX(20))P2$( )
9420 L4 = 1
9430 FOR Q = 1 TO 30
9440 IF STR(GROUP$,Q,1) <> G5$ THEN GOTO JMP300
9450 M = Q
9460 IF M > 15 THEN Q11 = M - 15 ELSE Q11 = M
9470 GOTO JMP180
9480 JMP380:CONVERT M TO M$,PIC(##)
9490 OPEN NODISPLAY #1,IO,FILE="SOURCE",LIBRARY="OFFREQ",
9500 VOLUME="VOL555"
9510 OPEN NODISPLAY #2,IO,FILE="CAREER",LIBRARY="OFFREQ",
9520 VOLUME="VOL555"
9530 WRITE #1,USING FILEFORM,M1,Q11,S,S1,71$,72$,73$,A$,TYPE$(Q11),
9540 S1(Q11,1),S1(Q11,2),S1(Q11,3),S1(Q11,5),GO(Q11,S1),GO(Q11,S1+1),
9550 GO(Q11,S1+2),DAT,D2,GO(Q11,S1+6),GO(Q11,S1+7),GO(Q11,S1+8),
9560 TCO(A1(Q11,S-3),2),TCO(A1(Q11,S-3),3),TCO(A1(Q11,S-3),4),
9570 TCO(A1(Q11,S-3),5),PO(1),PO(2),PO(3),A1(Q11,S1+2),A1(Q11,S1+3),
9580 A1(Q11,S1+4),A1(Q11,9),R01,R02,R03,R04,R05
9590 WRITE #2 USING FILECAR,M$,Q12,T11$( ),PRD4,PRD5
9600 STR(TGROUP$,Q,1) = " "
9610 STR(P2$(L4),1,22) = TYPE$(Q11)
9620 IF M>15 THEN STR(P2$(L4),25,5)="(MCO)" ELSE STR(P2$(L4),25,4)=
9630 "(NA)"
9640 L4 = L4+1

```

# SECTION III: MULTIPLE RUN SET UP ROUTINES

```

9650 CLOSE #1
9660 CLOSE #2
9670 JMP390:NEXT Q
9680 ACCEPT AT(5,32),FAC(HEX(8C)),G4$,AT(5,40),"COMPLETED",
9690 AT(7,28),"SUBCOMMUNITIES INCLUDED",
9700 AT(10,25),FAC(HEX(8C)),P2$(1),
9710 AT(11,25),FAC(HEX(8C)),P2$(2),
9720 AT(12,25),FAC(HEX(8C)),P2$(3),AT(13,25),FAC(HEX(8C)),P2$(4),
9730 AT(14,25),FAC(HEX(8C)),P2$(5),AT(15,25),FAC(HEX(8C)),P2$(6),
9740 AT(16,25),FAC(HEX(8C)),P2$(7),AT(17,25),FAC(HEX(8C)),P2$(8),
9750 AT(18,25),FAC(HEX(8C)),P2$(9),AT(19,25),FAC(HEX(8C)),P2$(10),
9760 AT(23,10),"TO CONTINUE WITH NEXT GROUP PRESS",AT(23,60),
9770 "PRESS 'ENTER'",
9780 AT(24,10),"TO REINITIATE THE GROUP SELECTION PROCESS PRESS",
9790 " ",AT(24,60),"PF-16'",
9800 KEYS (BIN(0)&BIN(16)),KEY(L6)
9810 IF L6 = 16 THEN JMP300
9820 JMP400:NEXT P
9830 MAT TOT = ZER:MAT TOTA = ZER:MAT TOTN = ZER
9840 INIT(HEX(20))MGROUP$
9850 TGROUP$ = GROUP$
9860 FOR I4 = 1 TO 30
9870 IF STR(BGROUP$,I4,1)="0" THEN JMP1640
9880 IF STR(TGROUP$,I4,1)="0" THEN STR(MGROUP$,I4,1)="X"
9890 IF STR(TGROUP$,I4,1)="0" OR STR(TGROUP$,I4,1)="#" THEN JMP1640
9900 G5$ = STR(TGROUP$,I4,1)
9910 FOR I5 = 1 TO 30
9920 CONVERT I5 TO I$,PIC(##)
9930 IF STR(GROUP$,I5,1) <> G5$ THEN JMP1630
9940 OPEN NODISPLAY #1,IO,FILE="SOURCE",LIBRARY="OFFREQ",VOLUME="VOL55"
9950 5"
9960 OPEN NODISPLAY #2,IO,FILE="CAREER",LIBRARY="OFFREQ",VOLUME="VOL55"
9970 5"
9980 READ #1,KEY=I$,USING FILEFORM,M$,Q11,S,S1,Z1$,Z2$,Z3$,
9990 A$,TYPE$(Q11),S1(Q11,1),S1(Q11,2),S1(Q11,3),S1(Q11,5),
10000 GO(Q11,S1),GO(Q11,S1+1),GO(Q11,S1+2),DAT,D2,GO(Q11,S1+6),
10010 GO(Q11,S1+7),GO(Q11,S1+8),TCO(A1(Q11,S-3),2),TCO(A1(Q11,S-3),3),
10020 TCO(A1(Q11,S-3),4),TCO(A1(Q11,S-3),5),PO(1),PO(2),PO(3),
10030 A1(Q11,S1+2),A1(Q11,S1+3),A1(Q11,S1+4),A1(Q11,3),
10040 R01,R02,R03,R04,R05
10050 CLOSE #1
10060 READ #2,KEY=I$,USING FILECAR,M$,Q12,T11$(),PRD4,PRD5
10070 CLOSE #2
10080 CONVERT M$ TO M
10090 IF Q12 = 0 THEN JMP410
10100 FOR K = 1 TO Q12
10110 CONVERT STR(T11$(K),24,1) TO I
10120 CONVERT STR(T11$(K),25,1) TO J
10130 STR(T94(I,J),1,23) = STR(T11$(K),1,23)
10140 NEXT K

```



SECTION III: MULTIPLE RUN SET UP ROUTINES

```
10150 JMP 410:
10160 B32 = 1
10170 FOR I = 1 TO 7
10180 FOR J = B32 TO B32 + NO(I) - 1
10190 RO(J) = A50(I)
10200 NEXT J
10210 B32 = B32 + NO(I)
10220 NEXT I
10230 E = SQR(RO2/RO(1))
10240 FOR I = R03 + 1 TO R04
10250 RO(I) = E
10260 NEXT I
10270 E = .924*(((.45 + RO2)/(2*RO2))**.12)
10280 FOR I = R04 + 1 TO R05
10290 RO(I) = E
10300 NEXT I
10310 GOSUB 63
```

# SECTION IV: REQUIREMENTS COMPUTATION

```

10330 *****
10340 *
10350 *      MODIFICATION OF DATA COMPLETE. BEGIN REQUIREMENTS
10360 *      COMPUTATION>
10370 *
10380 *****
10390 MAT DO = ZERO; DAT=DAT/100
10400 IF M > 15 THEN P=4 ELSE P=1
10410 IF M>15 THEN B=5 ELSE B=4
10420 /*FLEET TOURS*/
10430 DO(1,1) = S1(Q11,1)*S1(Q11,2)*S1(Q11,3)*S1(Q11,4) - (GO(Q11,P)+
10440      GO(Q11,P+1))*S1(Q11,1)+AUX(Q11,P+2)+A1(Q11,P+4)*S1(15,1)*
10450      GO(15,P+2)
10460 DO(1,2) = GO(Q11,P+1)*S1(Q11,1)+AUX(Q11,P+1)+A1(Q11,P+4)*S1(15,1)+
10470      *GO(15,P+1)
10480 DO(1,3) = GO(Q11,P)*S1(Q11,1)+AUX(Q11,P)
10490 DO(1,4) = A1(Q11,P+4)*S1(15,1)*GO(15,P)
10500 /* FRS TOURS */
10510 DO(2,1) = GO(Q11,P+8)
10520 DO(2,2) = GO(Q11,P+7)
10530 A=2
10540 IF GO(Q11,10)>0 THEN A=1
10550 IF GO(Q11,7)=0 THEN A=0
10560 IF M>15 AND GO(Q11,10)=0 THEN A=0
10570 DO(2,3) = GO(Q11,P+6)-A
10580 DO(2,4) = A
10590 /* TRAINING COMMAND TOURS (LESS FIRST TOUR) */
10600 IF M>15 THEN A=2 ELSE A=1
10610 DO(3,2) = A1(Q11,P+3)*TCO(A1(Q11,A),3)
10620 DO(3,3) = A1(Q11,P+3)*TCO(A1(Q11,A),2)
10630 /* OTHER REQUIREMENTS */
10640 IF M>15 THEN B=9 ELSE B=5
10650 FOR I = 1 TO 3
10660 IF I=3 THEN N=I+4 ELSE N=I+3
10670 FOR J = 1 TO 4
10680 DO(N,J) = A1(Q11,P+2)*OTH(I,B-J)
10690 NEXT J
10700 NEXT I

```

# SECTION V: NETWORK SOLUTION ROUTINES

```

10720 *****
10730 *
10740 *      BASIC REQUIREMENTS COMPUTATION COMPLETE.
10750 *      BEGIN NETWORK SOLUTION PROCEDURE. THE MATRIX
10760 *      DO( ) IS NOW LOADED WITH ALL VALUES EXCEPT TRACOM
10770 *      FIRST TOUR AND PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION. BEGIN
10780 *      CALCULATION OF ENTRIES TO INVT MATRIX, INVT0 IS
10790 *      WORKING FILE.
10800 *      INVT(8,-) = TOTAL LINE
10810 *      INVT(9,-) = CUMULATIVE INVENTORY LINE
10820 *
10830 *****
10840 D2 = 0
10850 IF M < 15 THEN L = 1 ELSE L = 2
10860 FOR I = 1 TO 7
10870   Q38(I) = 0
10880   FOR J = 1 TO 4
10890     Q4(I,J) = DO(I,J)
10900   NEXT J
10910 NEXT I
10920 FOR J = 1 TO 4
10930   FOR I = 1 TO 7
10940     D2 = D2 + DO(I,J)
10950   NEXT I
10960 NEXT J
10970 C5 = 1:RO8 = 0
10980 FOR J = 1 TO 30
10990   RO8 = RO8 + C5*(1+RO(J))
11000   C5 = C5*RO(J)
11010 NEXT J
11020 P2 = 1
11030 FOR J = 1 TO 18
11040   P2 = P2*RO(J)
11050   IF J = 12 THEN P1 = P2
11060 NEXT J
11070 DLT = TCO(A1(Q11,1),3H) + P2*PO(2)*P1 + PO(3)*P2 + 1/6
11080 IO = D2/((RO8/(2*(1+1/30)))-DLT)
11090 GOSUB 53(IO)
11100 GOSUB 67
11110 JMP1020:REM COMPUTE TRACOM FIRST TOUR NUMBERS.
11120 IF M<15 THEN L=1 ELSE L=2
11130 DO(3,1)=DO(3,1)+TCO(A1(Q11,1),3H)*INVT0(31)
11140 /*COMPUTE PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION NUMBERS*/
11150 DO(6,1) = DO(6,1) + PO(2)*INVT0(12)*2
11160 DO(6,2) = DO(6,2) + PO(3)*INVT0(18)*1/3
11170 DO(6,3) = DO(6,3) + PO(3)*INVT0(18)*1/3
11180 DO(6,4) = DO(6,4) + PO(3)*INVT0(18)*1/3
11190 D80=0
11200 FOR J = 1 TO 4

```

# SECTION V: NETWORK SOLUTION ROUTINES

```

11210 DR(J) = 0
11220 FOR I = 1 TO 7
11230 DR(J) = DR(J) + DO(I,J)
11240 NEXT I
11250 DRO = DRO + DR(J)
11260 NEXT J
11270 /* COMPUTE FRONT END NUMBERS */
11280 CONVERT STR(T9$(3,1),1,2) TO T12
11290 GOSUB 55(0,T12,INVT(31)*PO(1),3,1)
11300 DO(3,1)=ROUND((DO(3,1)-C),4)
11310 I4(3,1)=ROUND(I2,4)
11320 Q7(3,1)=T12+1
11330 T12=T12+1
11340 CONVERT INT(CP+.5) TO STR(T9$(3,1),3,3),PIC(###)
11350 FOR I=1 TO T8(1)
11360 INVT(3,I)=INVT(3,I)+TR(I+1)
11370 INVT(8,I)=INVT(8,I)-TR(I+1)
11380 NEXT I
11390 /* COMPUTE FLEET FIRST TOUR LENGTH */
11400 CONVERT STR(T9$(1,1),1,2) TO T11
11410 GOSUB 55(T12,T11,I2,1,2)
11420 D3=C
11430 GOSUB 55(0,T11,INVT(31)*(1-PO(1)),1,1)
11440 IF (D3+C)<DO(1,1) THEN JMP1142 /*INCREASE T11*/
11450 IF (D3+C)=DO(1,1) THEN JMP1143
11460 JMP1141 : T11=T11-1 /*DECREASE T11*/
11470 GOSUB 55(T12,T11,I4(3,1),1,2)
11480 D3=C
11490 GOSUB 55(0,T11,INVT(31)*(1-PO(1)),1,1)
11500 IF (D3+C)<DO(1,1) THEN T11=T11+1 ELSE JMP1143
11510 GOTO JMP1142
11520 JMP1142 : T11=T11+1
11530 GOSUB 55(T12,T11,I4(3,1),1,2)
11540 D3=C
11550 GOSUB 55(0,T11,INVT(31)*(1-PO(1)),1,1)
11560 IF (D3+C)>DO(1,1) THEN JMP1143 ELSE JMP1142
11570 JMP1143: GOSUB 55(0,T11,INVT(31)*(1-PO(1)),1,1)
11580 GOSUB 61(0,INVT(31)*(1-PO(1)),1,1,1)
11590 DO(1,1)=ROUND((DO(1,1)-C),4)
11600 I4(1,1)=ROUND(I2,4)
11610 Q7(1,1)=T11+7
11620 CONVERT INT(CP+.5) TO STR(T9$(1,1),3,3),PIC(###)
11630 CONVERT T11 TO STR(T9$(1,1),1,2),PIC(##)
11640 CONVERT T11 TO STR(T9$(1,2),1,2),PIC(##)
11650 GOSUB 55(T12,T11,I4(3,1),1,2)
11660 FOR I=1 TO T8(1)
11670 INVT(1,INT(T12/12+1))=INVT(1,INT(T12/12+1))+TR(1+1)
11680 INVT(8,INT(T12/12+1))=INVT(8,INT(T12/12+1))-TR(1+1)
11690 IF INVT(8,INT(T12/12+1))<0 THEN INVT(8,INT(T12/12+1))=0
11700 NEXT I

```

# SECTION V: NETWORK SOLUTION ROUTINES

```

11710 DO(1,1)=DO(1,1)-C
11720 IF DO(1,1)<0 THEN DO(1,1)=0
11730 DO(1,1)=ROUND(DO(1,1),5)
11740 I4(1,2)=ROUND(I2,4)
11750 Q7(1,2)=T12+T11+7
11760 CONVERT INT(C2+.5) TO STR(T24(1,2),6,3),PIC(###)
11770 T13=T11+7
11780 /* DISTRIBUTE FIRST TOUR OUTPUT */
11790 S10=1
11800 MAT T6 = ZER
11810 T6(2) = I4(1,1)
11820 FOR I = 2 TO 7
11830 CONVERT STR(T24(1,2),1,2) TO I2
11840 IF DO(I,1) <= 0 THEN JMP1200
11850 IF STR(T24(1,2),3,3) = "NNN" THEN JMP1200
11860 IF T6(I) <= 0 THEN JMP1200
11870 /* COMPUTE FLOWS */
11880 IF I=6 THEN JMP1210
11890 GOSUB 55(T13,I2,T6(I),I,2)
11900 GOSUB 61(T13,T6(I),I,2,1)
11910 GOTO JMP1220
11920 JMP1210 : /*PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT*/
11930 GOSUB 60(T13,I2,T6(I),2,1)
11940 JMP1220 : /*COLLECT RESULTS*/
11950 DO(I,1)=ROUND((DO(I,1)-C),5)
11960 I4(I,2)=I4(I,2)+ROUND(I2,4)
11970 Q7(I,2)=T11+I2+8
11980 CONVERT STR(T24(1,2),3,3) TO D2
11990 CONVERT (D2+INT(C2+.5)) TO STR(T24(1,2),3,3),PIC(###)
12000 T6(I+1)=T6(I+1)+DLT
12010 GOTO JMP1230
12020 JMP1200:C = 0:C2 = 0:I2 = 0
12030 T6(I+1) = T6(I+1) + T6(I)
12040 Q7(I,2)=T11+I2+8
12050 JMP1230:NEXT I
12060 /*COMPUTE OUT OF AVIATION*/
12070 IF T6(8)<=0 THEN JMP1250
12080 CONVERT STR(T24(7,2),1,2) TO I2
12090 GOSUB 55(T13,I2,T6(8),3,2)
12100 GOSUB 61(T13,T6(8),3,2,1)
12110 OUTA(2)=OUTA(2)+C2
12120 I4(7,2)=I4(7,2)+ROUND(I2,4)
12130 JMP1250 : /*END SECOND TOUR COMPUTATIONS*/
12140 IF Z1#<>"YES" THEN JMP1350
12150 C#="AT END TOUR TWO"
12160 STOP "END TOUR TWO - PF 14 FOR DATA"
12170 JMP1350 : /*BEGIN ITERATION ON J*/
12180 /* MAXIMAL FLOW ALGORITHM */
12190 FOR J = 3 TO 7
12200 MAT T6 = ZER:MAT T7 = ZER:MAT I40 = ZER

```

/\* TOUR NUMBER \*/

# SECTION V: NETWORK SOLUTION ROUTINES

```

12210 MAT I41 = ZER; MAT R2 = ZER
12220 FOR N = 1 TO 7
12230 T13 = Q7(N,J-1)
12240 IF T13<PRD4 THEN S10 = 1
12250 IF T13>=PRD4 AND T13<PRD5 THEN S10 = 2
12260 IF T13>=PRD5 AND T13<=PRD5+48 THEN S10 = 3
12270 IF T13>PRD5+48 THEN S10 = 4
12280 FOR I = 1 TO 7
12290 IF I4(N,J-1)=0 THEN JMP1300
12300 IF STR(T94(I,J),3*N,3)="NNN" THEN JMP1300
12310 CONVERT STR(T94(I,J),1,2) TO T2
12320 IF J=7 THEN T2 = 311-Q7(N,J-1)
12330 GOSUB 55(T13,T2,I4(N,J-1),I,J)
12340 T7(I)=(Q2/C)*D0(I,S10)
12350 I40(N,I) = C2
12360 R2(N,I) = I4(N,J-1)/C2
12370 JMP1300: IF STR(T94(I,J),3*N,3) = "NNN" THEN I40(N,I) = 0
12380 IF I40(N,I)>T6(N) THEN T6(N) = I40(N,I)
12390 NEXT I
12400 NEXT N
12410 IF Z14<>"YES" THEN JMP2007
12420 C4="TOUR - NETWORK SETUP COMPLETE"
12430 CONVERT J TO STR(C4,6,1),PIC(4)
12440 GOSUB 16
12450 JMP2007:
12460 /* LOCAL NETWORK SET-UP -- ASSIGN FLOWS */
12470 FOR N = 7 TO 1 STEP -1
12480 FOR I = 1 TO 7
12490 IF T6(N) = 0 THEN JMP1371
12500 IF T7(I) = 0 THEN JMP1372
12510 IF I40(N,I) = 0 THEN JMP1372
12520 IF T6(N) < I40(N,I) THEN Q5 = T6(N) ELSE Q5 = I40(N,I)
12530 IF Q5>T7(I) THEN Q5=T7(I)
12540 T6(N)=T6(N)-Q5
12550 T7(I)=T7(I)-Q5
12560 I40(N,I)=I40(N,I)-Q5
12570 I41(N,I)=I41(N,I)+Q5
12580 IF I40(N,I)=0 THEN T6(N) = 0
12590 JMP1372:NEXT I
12600 JMP1371:NEXT N
12610 /* PRELIMINARY ASSIGNMENT COMPLETE */
12620 /* CHECK T6/T7 FOR NULL */
12630 JMP1303: K1,K2=0
12640 FOR N = 1 TO 7
12650 IF T6(N)>0 THEN K1=N
12660 IF T7(N)>0 THEN K2=N
12670 NEXT N
12680 IF K1=0 OR K2=0 THEN JMP1301
12690 /* FLOW NOT MAX - DEVELOP ALTERNATE PATHS */
12700 /* SET COUNTERS */

```

# SECTION V: NETWORK SOLUTION ROUTINES

```

12710 MAT T19=ZER:MAT T21=ZER:MAT T18=ZER:MAT T22=ZER:MAT T17=ZER
12720 T19(K1) = 1:L5 = 1
12730 IF T6(K1)>T7(K2) THEN Q5 = T7(K2) ELSE Q5 = T6(K1)
12740 N1 = K1:I3=1
12750 T17(K1)=1
12760 JMP1362:IF I40(N1,K2)<=0 THEN JMP1367
12770 IF I40(N1,K1)<Q5 THEN Q5 = I40(N1,K2)
12780 T18(L5)=K2:T22(L5)=Q5
12790 GOTO JMP1365
12800 JMP1367:IF I3>=8 THEN JMP1354
12810 FOR I = I3 TO 7
12820 IF T21(I) = 1 THEN JMP1364 /* NEXT I */
12830 IF I40(N1,I)<=0 THEN JMP1364
12840 IF Q5>I40(N1,I) THEN Q5 = I40(N1,I)
12850 T21(I) = 1
12860 T18(L5) = 1:T22(L5) = Q5:I1=I:N2=1
12870 IF L5<49 THEN JMP1358
12880 JMP1358:CALL "OFFPRIN" ("ARC COUNTER EXCEEDED",1)
12890 GOTO JMP100
12900 JMP1358:L5=L5+1
12910 GOTO JMP1366 /* GO TO N SCAN */
12920 JMP1364:NEXT I
12930 /* NO SATISFACTORY PATH FROM N1 */
12940 JMP1354:IF L5 = 1 THEN JMP1351
12950 L5 = L5-1
12960 N2 = T18(L5)+1
12970 I1 = T18(L5-1)
12980 Q5 = T22(L5-1)
12990 JMP1366:/* MOVE TO FORWARD N SCAN */
13000 IF N2>=8 THEN JMP1358
13010 FOR N = N2 TO 7
13020 IF T19(N) = 1 THEN JMP1368
13030 IF I41(N,I1)<=0 THEN JMP1368
13040 IF Q5>I41(N,I1) THEN Q5 = I41(N,I1)
13050 T19(N) = 1
13060 T18(L5)=N:T22(L5)=Q5:N1=N:I3=1
13070 IF L5>=49 THEN JMP1358
13080 L5=L5+1
13090 GOTO JMP1362
13100 JMP1368:NEXT N
13110 /* NO SATISFACTORY PATH FROM I1 */
13120 JMP1358:L5=L5-1
13130 IF L5 = 1 THEN JMP1351
13140 I3 = T18(L5)+1
13150 N1 = T18(L5-1)
13160 Q5=T22(L5-1)
13170 GOTO JMP1362
13180 JMP1351:FOR N = 1 TO 7
13190 IF T6(N)<=0 THEN JMP1362
13200 IF T17(N)>0 THEN JMP1362

```

# SECTION V: NETWORK SOLUTION ROUTINES

```

13210 K1 = N
13220 T17(N)=1
13230 MAT T18=ZER:MAT T19=ZER:MAT T21=ZER:MAT T22=ZER
13240 T19(K1)=1:N1=K1:I3=1
13250 GOTO JMP1362
13260 JMP1352:NEXT N
13270 GOTO JMP1361
13280 JMP1365:/* CONNECTED PATH IN T18 */
13290 /* Q5 IS MAX AVAILABLE CAPACITY */
13300 T6(K1) = T6(K1)-Q5
13310 T7(K2) = T7(K2)-Q5
13320 N1 = K1:L6=1
13330 JMP1379:I40(N1,T18(L6))=I40(N1,T18(L6))-Q5
13340 I41(N1,T18(L6))=I41(N1,T18(L6))+Q5
13350 IF L6=L5 THEN JMP1363
13360 L6=L6+1
13370 I41(T18(L6-1),T18(L6))=I41(T18(L6-1),T18(L6)) Q5
13380 I40(T18(L6-1),T18(L6))=I40(T18(L6-1),T18(L6))+Q5
13390 N1 = T18(L6)
13400 L6=L6+1
13410 GOTO JMP1379
13420 JMP1361:/* DISTRIBUTE FLOWS */
13430 MAT T7 = ZER:MAT I42 = ZER
13440 Q45,Q46=0
13450 FOR N = 1 TO 7
13460 FOR I = 1 TO 7
13470 I41(N,I)=I41(N,I)*R2(N,I)
13480 NEXT I
13490 T6(N) = I4(N,J-1)
13500 Q45 = Q45 + Q7(N,J-1)*I4(N,J-1)
13510 Q46 = Q46 + I4(N,J-1)
13520 NEXT N
13530 Q71 = Q45/Q46
13540 IF Z1#<>"YES" THEN JMP906B
13550 INIT(HEX(20))C$
13560 C$ = "TOUR MAXIMAL FLOW SOLUTION REACHED"
13570 CONVERT J TO STR(C4,6,1),PIC(4)
13580 GOSUB 16
13590 JMP906B:
13600 /* T6 CONTAINS ACTUAL FLOWS */
13610 /* COMPUTE FLOWS */
13620 MAT I40 = ZER
13630 MAT T7 = ZER:MAT T8 = ZER
13640 FOR N = 1 TO 7
13650 T13 = Q7(N,J-1)
13660 FOR I = 7 TO 1 STEP -1
13670 IF STR(T8*(I,J),3*N,3)="NNN" THEN JMP1370
13680 IF DO(I,S10)<=0 THEN JMP1370
13690 IF I41(N,I)<=0 THEN JMP1370
13700 CONVERT STR(T8*(I,J),1,2) TO T2

```



# SECTION V: NETWORK SOLUTION ROUTINES

```

13710 IF J = 7 THEN T2 = 311-Q7(N,J-1)
13720 DLT=0
13730 FOR K = 1 TO 5
13740 T14 = T13-Q13*K
13750 IIN = I41(N,I)*FA1(K)+DLT
13760 GOSUB 55(T14,T2,IIN,I,J)
13770 GOSUB 61(T14,IIN,I,J,S10)
13780 DO(I,S10)=ROUND((DO(I,S10)-C),4)
13790 I4(I,J)=I4(I,J)+ROUND(I2,4)
13800 I40(N,I)=I40(N,I)+Q8*T14
13810 I42(N,I) = I42(N,I) + Q8
13820 CONVERT STR(T9(I,J),3*N,3) TO D2
13830 CONVERT (D2+INT(C2,5)) TO STR(T9(I,J),3*N,3),PIC(###)
13840 T6(N)=T6(N)-Q8
13850 NEXT K
13860 JMP1370:NEXT I
13870 /* CHECK UPWARD DETAILING */
13880 IF Z3# <> "YES" THEN JMP1400
13890 IF DAT = 0 THEN JMP1400
13900 IF T6(N)<=0 THEN JMP1400
13910 T6(8) = T6(N):T6(N)=0
13920 GOSUB 60(T13,N,J,S10)
13930 T6(N) = T6(8)
13940 JMP1400:NEXT N
13950 FOR I = 1 TO 7
13960 IF I = 1 THEN TD = 5 ELSE TD = 1
13970 LS = 0:Q5 = 0:Q3 = 0
13980 FOR N = 1 TO 7
13990 IF I40(N,I) <= 0 THEN JMP1400
14000 Q5=Q5+I40(N,I)
14010 Q3=Q3+I42(N,I)
14020 JMP1400:NEXT N
14030 CONVERT STR(T9(I,J),1,2) TO T2
14040 IF Q3=0 THEN JMP1395
14050 Q7(I,J) = Q5/Q3 + T2 + TD
14060 Q7(I,J) = ROUND(Q7(I,J),0)
14070 GOTO JMP1395
14080 JMP1395:Q7(I,J) = Q71+T2+TD
14090 Q7(I,J) = ROUND(Q7(I,J),0)
14100 JMP1396:NEXT I
14110 /*COMPUTE OUT OF AVIATION*/
14120 FOR N = 1 TO 7
14130 IF T6(N)<=0 THEN JMP1415
14140 T13 = Q7(N,J-1)
14150 CONVERT STR(T9(7,J),1,2) TO T2
14160 IF J=7 THEN T2=311-Q7(N,J-1)
14170 GOSUB 55(T13,T2,T6(N),9,J)
14180 GOSUB 61(T13,T6(N),9,J,S10)
14190 OUTA(J)=OUTA(J)+C2
14200 I4(7,J)=I4(7,J) + ROUND(I2,4)

```

SECTION V: NETWORK SOLUTION ROUTINES

```
14210 JMP1415:NEXT N
14220 IF Z1$<>"YES" THEN JMP1416
14230 INIT(HEX(20))C$
14240 C$ = "RESULTS AT END TOUR"
14250 CONVERT J TO STR(C$,21,1),PIC(4)
14260 GOSUB 14(C$)
14270 JMP1416:
14280 NEXT J
```

# SECTION VI: ITERATION CHECK ROUTINES

```

14300 *****
14310 *
14320 *      ITERATION COMPLETE.  COMPUTE REMAINING REQUIREMENT *
14330 *      AND DEVELOP INCREMENTAL ACCESSION REQUIREMENT. *
14340 *      THIS IS IMPLEMENTED AS A TWO STAGE PROCESS.  ALL *
14350 *      ACTIVITIES EXCEPT "OTHER" ARE TESTED FOR COMPLETION *
14360 *      IN THE FIRST STAGE.  WHEN THESE REQUIREMENTS ARE *
14370 *      MET AN OUTPUT DISPLAY IS GENERATED AND THE PROGRAM *
14380 *      CAN THEN PROCEED TO COMPLETE THE "OTHER" REQUIREMENT *
14390 *
14400 *****
14410 D2 = 0:52 = 0:T1 = 12
14420 FOR J = 1 TO 4
14430 FOR I = 1 TO 6
14440 IF DO(I,J) <= 0 THEN JMP1460
14450 D2 = D2 + DO(I,J)
14460 JMP1460:NEXT I
14470 NEXT J
14480 IO = D2/(ROB/(2*(1+1/30)) - 1/6)
14490 D25=IO
14500 IF IO < 1 THEN JMP1480
14510 IO = IO + INVTO(3)
14520 T50 = T50 + 1
14530 IF Z1# <> "YES" THEN JMP1470
14540 INIT(HEX(20))C#
14550 C# = "END ITERATION      ,      NEW ACCESSIONS"
14560 CONVERT T50 TO STR(C#,15,2),PIC(##)
14570 CONVERT ROUND(D25,1) TO STR(C#,13,5),PIC(###.##)
14580 CALL "OFFPRIN" (C#,1)
14590 JMP1470: GOSUB' 53(10)
14600 GOSUB' 63
14610 GOSUB' 67
14620 GOTO JMP1120
14630 *****
14640 *
14650 *      FIRST STAGE REQUIREMENTS TESTING COMPLETE.  BEGIN *
14660 *      TESTING OF "OTHER" REQUIREMENTS. *
14670 *
14680 *****
14690 JMP1480 : IF Z1#<>"YES" THEN JMP1485
14700 INIT(HEX(20))C#
14710 STR(C#,1,37)="ITERATION      ,      ACCESSIONS ADDED"
14720 CONVERT (T50+T51) TO STR(C#,13,2),PIC(##)
14730 CONVERT ROUND(D25,1) TO STR(C#,16,5),PIC(###.##)
14740 INIT(HEX(20))C#
14750 STR(C#,1,22) = "AT END OF      ITERATION"
14760 CONVERT (T50+T51) TO STR(C#,11,2),PIC(##)
14770 STOP C#
14780 JMP1485: IF T51 > 0 OR Z4# = "YES" THEN JMP1490

```

# SECTION VI: ITERATION CHECK ROUTINES

```

14790 E$ = "ALL REQUIREMENTS EXCEPT 'OTHER' COMPLETELY FILLED"
14800 STR(E$,65,13) = "ITERATIONS = "
14810 CONVERT T50 TO STR(E$,78,2),PIC(##)
14820 CALL "OFFPRIN" (E$,8)
14830 JMP1490: S2 = 0: T1 = 12
14840 FOR J = 1 TO 4
14850 D2 = D2 + D0(7,J)
14860 NEXT J
14870 IO=D2/(R08/(2*(1+1/30))-1/6)
14880 D25=IO
14890 IF IO<1 AND IO<.01*D80 THEN JMP1600
14900 IO = IO + INVT(31)
14910 IF Z1$ <> "YES" THEN JMP1500
14920 INIT(HEX(20))C$
14930 STR(C$,1,35) = "OTHER REQUIREMENTS REMAINING = "
14940 CONVERT ROUND(D2,1) TO STR(C$,32,5),PIC(###.##)
14950 CALL "OFFPRIN" (C$,1)
14960 CALL "OFFPRIN" (C$,8)
14970 JMP1500: GOSUB 53(10)
14980 T51 = T51 + 1
14990 GOSUB 63
15000 GOSUB 67
15010 GOTO JMP1120
15020 *****
15030 *
15040 *      REQUIREMENTS DETERMINATION IS COMPLETE.  DISPLAY
15050 *      OUTPUTS AND SELECT PRINT OPTION.  AFTER PRINT MODEL
15060 *      RESETS IN PREPARATION FOR A NEW RUN.
15070 *
15080 *****
15090 JMP1600: INIT(HEX(20))E$
15100 E$ = "ALL REQUIREMENTS MET"
15110 STR(E$,105,13) = "ITERATIONS = "
15120 CONVERT T50 TO STR(E$,118,2),PIC(##)
15130 STR(E$,120,1) = "/"
15140 CONVERT T51 TO STR(E$,121,2),PIC(##)
15150 STR(E$,130,1)=STR(TGROUP$,15,1)
15160 IF Z4$="YES" THEN STR(E$,43,40) = E1$
15170 CALL "OFFPRIN" (E$,8)
15180 IF M>15 THEN JMP1610
15190 PTR(A1(M,1)) = PTR(A1(M,1)) + INVT(8,31)
15200 PTR(A1(M,1)+7) = PTR(A1(M,1)+7) + ACC1
15210 GOTO JMP1611
15220 JMP1610: PTR(A1(M-15,2)) = PTR(A1(M-15,2)) + INVT(8,31)
15230 PTR(A1(M-15,2)+7) = PTR(A1(M-15,2)+7) + ACC1
15240 JMP1611: IF M>15 THEN MAT TOT = TOTN ELSE MAT TOT = TOT4
15250 FOR I = 1 TO 3
15260 IF I = 8 THEN JMP1603
15270 IF I<8 THEN K = I ELSE K=8
15280 FOR J = 1 TO ROUND(PRD4/12-1,0)

```

# SECTION VI: ITERATION CHECK ROUTINES

```

15290 TOT(K,1) = TOT(K,1) + INVT(I,J)
15300 NEXT J
15310 FOR J = ROUND(PRO4/12,0) TO ROUND(PRO5/12-1,0)
15320 TOT(K,2) = TOT(K,2) + INVT(I,J)
15330 NEXT J
15340 FOR J = ROUND(PRO5/12,0) TO 30
15350 TOT(K,3) = TOT(K,3) + INVT(I,J)
15360 NEXT J
15370 JMP1603:NEXT I
15380 IF M>15 THEN MAT TOTN=TOT ELSE MAT TOTA = TOT
15390 MAT DO = ZER
15400 MAT G4 = ZER
15410 MAT INVTO = ZER
15420 MAT INVT = ZER
15430 MAT G37 = ZER
15440 MAT QUTA = ZER
15450 MAT I4 = ZER
15460 MAT G7 = ZER
15470 FOR J = 1 TO 7
15480 FOR I = 1 TO 7
15490 T9$(I,J) = T10$(I,J)
15500 NEXT I
15510 NEXT J
15520 FOR I = 1 TO 20
15530 T5(I),T6(I),T7(I),T8(I),T15(I),T17(I),T18(I)=0
15540 NEXT I
15550 STR(T9$(1,1),1,2) = "30"
15560 STR(T9$(1,2),1,2) = "30"
15570 T50=1:T51=0:R01=0
15580 IF Z4$<>"YES" THEN JMP1650
15590 STR(TGROUP$,15,1) = "#"
15600 JMP1630:NEXT I5
15610 JMP1640:NEXT I4
15620 CALL "DEFPRIN" (FM$,3)
15630 SELECT CRT
15640 GOSUB' R5
15650 JMP1650:GOTO JMP100

```

# SECTION VII: SUBROUTINES

```

15670 *****
15680 *
15690 * SUBROUTINES
15700 *
15710 *****
15720 *****
15730 *
15740 * #14 - THIS SUBROUTINE PROVIDES ACCESS TO THE
15750 * IN-PROCESS MONITOR DISPLAYS IN RESPONSE
15760 * TO TEMPORARILY INSERTED STOPS.
15770 *
15780 *****
15790 DEFFN' 14(C$)
15800 INIT(HEX(20))X$
15810 STR(X$,1,25) = STR(C$,1,25)
15820 STR(X$,28,9) = "ITERATION"
15830 CONVERT T50 TO STR(X$,38,2),PIC(##)
15840 CALL "OFFPRIN" (X$,1)
15850 RETURN

```

# SECTION VII: SUBROUTINES

```

15870 *****
15880 *
15890 *      #16 - THIS SUBROUTINE PROVIDES PRINTS OF THE SOURCE,
15900 *            INTER-TOUR, AND SINK FLOWS SET UP FOR THE
15910 *            MAXIMAL FLOW ALGORITHM.  NEEDS TC, I40, I41, T7.
15920 *
15930 *****
15940 DEFFN' 16.
15950 SELECT PRINTER
15960 PRINT PAGE
15970 PRINT SKIP(5); TAB(40); C4
15980 PRINT SKIP(5); TAB(11); "SOURCE"; TAB(50); "FORWARD FLOWS"; TAB(95);
15990 PRINT "SINK"
16000 PRINT TAB(50); "REVERSE FLOWS"; SKIP(2)
16010 FOR P = 1 TO 7
16020 PRINT TAB(8);
16030 PRINT USING PRTCAR15, TC(P);
16040 PRINT TAB(20);
16050 FOR Q = 1 TO 7
16060 PRINT USING PRTCAR15, I40(P, Q);
16070 NEXT Q
16080 PRINT TAB(90);
16090 PRINT USING PRTCAR15, T7(P)
16100 PRINT TAB(20);
16110 FOR Q = 1 TO 7
16120 PRINT USING PRTCAR15, I41(P, Q);
16130 NEXT Q
16140 PRINT SKIP(2)
16150 PRTCAR15: FMT XX(3), PIC(###. #), XX(7)
16160 NEXT P
16170 SELECT CRT
16180 RETURN

```

# SECTION VII: SUBROUTINES

```

16200 *****
16210 *
16220 *      #51 - THIS SUBROUTINE RESETS GO, S1 AND A1 IN RESPONSE *
16230 *      TO FORCE LEVEL CHANGES.  Y=1 CHANGES A COMPLETE *
16240 *      CARRIER AIR WING.  Y>1 CHANGES SUBCOMMUNITY *
16250 *      Y-1. *
16260 *
16270 *****
16280 DEFFN' S1(Y)
16290 MAT T5 = ZER
16300 IF Y>1 THEN JMP5150
16310 A = S1(15,1)/GO(15,13)
16320 FOR P1 = 1 TO 14
16330 IF A1(P1,5)=0 THEN JMP5132
16340 FOR Q1 = 3 TO 12 STEP 3
16350 GO(P1,Q1) = ROUND(GO(P1,Q1)*A,0)
16360 NEXT Q1
16370 S1(P1,1)=ROUND(S1(P1,1)*A,0)
16380 GO(P1,13)=S1(P1,1)
16390 T5(1) = T5(1) + A1(P1,3)
16400 T5(2) = T5(2) + A1(P1,6)
16410 T5(A1(P1,1)+2) = T5(A1(P1,1)+2) + A1(P1,4)
16420 IF A1(P1,2)>0 THEN T5(A1(P1,2)+2) = T5(A1(P1,2)+2) + A1(P1,7)
16430 JMP5132:NEXT P1
16440 FOR Q1 = 1 TO 9
16450 T5(Q1) = 1+(A-1)*T5(Q1)
16460 NEXT Q1
16470 FOR P1 = 1 TO 14
16480 IF A1(P1,5)>0 THEN JMP5133
16490 A1(P1,3) = ROUND(A1(P1,3)/T5(1),4)
16500 A1(P1,6) = ROUND(A1(P1,6)/T5(2),4)
16510 A1(P1,4) = ROUND(A1(P1,4)/T5(A1(P1,1)+2),4)
16520 IF A1(P1,2)>0 THEN A1(P1,7) = ROUND(A1(P1,7)/T5(A1(P1,2)+2),4)
16530 GOTO JMP5134
16540 JMP5133:A1(P1,3) = ROUND(A*A1(P1,3)/T5(1),4)
16550 A1(P1,6) = ROUND(A*A1(P1,6)/T5(2),4)
16560 A1(P1,4) = ROUND(A*A1(P1,4)/T5(A1(P1,1)+2),4)
16570 IF A1(P1,2)>0 THEN A1(P1,7) = ROUND(A*A1(P1,7)/T5(A1(P1,2)+2),4)
16580 JMP5134:NEXT P1
16590 RETURN
16600 JMP5150:A=S1(Y-1,1)/GO(Y-1,13)
16610 FOR Q1 = 3 TO 12 STEP 3
16620 GO(Y-1,Q1) = ROUND(GO(Y-1,Q1)*A,0)
16630 NEXT Q1
16640 FOR P1 = 1 TO 14
16650 IF P1=Y-1 THEN JMP5151
16660 A1(P1,3) = ROUND(A1(P1,3)/(1+(A-1)*A1(Y-1,3)),4)
16670 A1(P1,6) = ROUND(A1(P1,6)/(1+(A-1)*A1(Y-1,6)),4)
16680 IF A1(P1,1)<>A1(Y-1,1) THEN JMP5160

```



# SECTION VII: SUBROUTINES

```

16690 A1(P1,4) = ROUND(A1(P1,4)/(1+(A-1)*A1(Y-1,4)),4)
16700 JMP5161:IF A1(P1,2)<>A1(Y-1,2) THEN JMP5162
16710 A1(P1,7) = ROUND(A1(P1,7)/(1+(A-1)*A1(Y-1,7)),4)
16720 JMP5162:IF A1(Y-1,5)=0 THEN JMP5163
16730 A1(P1,5) = ROUND(A1(P1,5)/(1+(A-1)*A1(Y-1,5)),4)
16740 A1(P1,8) = ROUND(A1(P1,8)/(1+(A-1)*A1(Y-1,8)),4)
16750 JMP5163:GOTO JMP5152
16760 JMP5151:FOR Q1 = 3 TO 8
16770 A1(P1,Q1) = ROUND(A1(P1,Q1)*A/(1+(A-1)*A1(P1,Q1)),4)
16780 NEXT Q1
16790 JMP5152:NEXT P1
16800 RETURN

```

# SECTION VII: SUBROUTINES

```

16820 *****
16830 *
16840 *      #53 - THIS SUBROUTINE COMPUTES THE ENTRIES FOR
16850 *      LOS CELLS IN INVTO RESULTING FROM IO
16860 *      ACCESSIONS
16870 *      NOTE: RO(T3) IS THE RATIO OF THE NUMBER
16880 *      AT THE END OF YEAR T3 TO THAT AT THE
16890 *      END OF YEAR T3-1. RO(1)=YR1/ACC. THE
16900 *      INVENTORY IN YEAR T3 IS THE AREA UNDER
16910 *      THE DISTRIBUTION CURVE IN THE YEAR T3.
16920 *
16930 *****
16940 DEFFN' 53(10)
16950 H = 10
16960 FOR P = 1 TO 30
16970 INVTO(P) = H*(1+RO(P))/2
16980 H = H*RO(P)
16990 NEXT P
17000 INVTO(31) = 10
17010 MAT INVT = ZER:Q7G = 0
17020 FOR P = 1 TO 31
17030 INVT(8,P) = INVTO(P)
17040 NEXT P
17050 FOR P = 2 TO 30
17060 Q7G = Q7G + INVT(8,P-1) - INVT(8,P)
17070 NEXT P
17080 RETURN

```

# SECTION VII: SUBROUTINES

```

17100 *****
17110 *
17120 *      *55 - THIS SUBROUTINE ACCEPTS START TIME (T1),
17130 *      TOUR LENGTH (T2), START FLOW (I0),
17140 *      DESTINATION ACTIVITY (A), AND TOUR NUMBER
17150 *      (B). IT PRODUCES THE VALUE OF THE
17160 *      DESTINATION REQUIREMENT MET (C) AND OF THE
17170 *      DESTINATION REQUIREMENT INCREMENT + TRANSIENT
17180 *      REQUIREMENTS (C2). THE DISTRIBUTION OF C2 BY
17190 *      YEAR IS GIVEN IN T8( ).
17200 *
17210 *****
17220 DEFN: 55(T1,T2,I0,A,B)
17230 C,C2,I2 = 0
17240 IF I0 = 0 THEN RETURN
17250 MAT T8 = ZER
17260 L = 1
17270 T1 = ROUND(T1,0); T2 = ROUND(T2,0)
17280 T10 = T1/12 ; T3 = INT(T10+1)
17290 /* COMPUTE TRANSIENT TIME */
17300 T4 = 1
17310 IF A = 1 AND B < 3 THEN T4 = 7
17320 IF A = 1 AND B > 2 THEN T4 = 5
17330 /* COMPUTE C2 */
17340 T20 = (T2+T4)/12
17350 K1 = (T3-T10) * (1-RO(T3))
17360 H = I0 * (1-K1)
17370 T8(L+1) = ((I0+H)/2) * (T3-T10)
17380 C2 = C2+T8(L+1)
17390 T20 = T20-(T3-T10)
17400 IF T20 <= 0 THEN JMP23
17410 JMP21 : L = L+1 ; T3 = T3+1
17420 IF T20 <= 1 THEN JMP22
17430 T8(L+1) = H * ((1+RO(T3))/2)
17440 H = H * RO(T3)
17450 C2 = C2 + T8(L+1)
17460 T20 = T20+1
17470 GO TO JMP21
17480 JMP22 : K1 = T20 * (1-RO(T3))
17490 T8(L+1) = H * ((2-K1)/2) * T20
17500 C2 = C2 + T8(L+1)
17510 T8(1) = L
17520 I2 = H * (1-K1)
17530 GO TO JMP24
17540 JMP23 : T20 = T20 - (T3-T10)
17550 K1 = K1 * (1-T20)/(T3-T10)
17560 T8(L+1) = T8(L+1) - (H*(2-K1)/(2*(1-K1)))*((T3-T10)-T20)
17570 C2 = T8(L+1)
17580 I2 = H/(1-K1)

```

# SECTION VII: SUBROUTINES

```

17590 JMP24 : /* COMPUTE C */
17600 T3 = INT(T10+1)
17610 IF T4/12 > (T3-T10) THEN JMP25
17620 K1 = (T4/12) * (1-RO(T3))
17630 C = (IO * (2-K1)/2) * (T4/12)
17640 GO TO JMP26
17650 JMP25 : C = TB(2)
17660 K1 = (T3-T10) * (1-RO(T3))
17670 H = IO * (1-K1)
17680 T4 = (T4/12) - (T3-T10)
17690 T3 = T3+1
17700 K1 = T4 * (1-RO(T3))
17710 C = C+(H*(2-K1)/2) * T4
17720 JMP26 : C = C2 - C
17730 RETURN

```

# SECTION VII: SUBROUTINES

```

17750 *****
17760 *
17770 *      #60 - THIS SUBROUTINE CALCULATES THE CORRECT FLOW
17780 *      TO PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION (ACTIVITY G),
17790 *      NEEDS START TIME (T1), TOUR LENGTH (T2),
17800 *      INPUT FLOW (P1), TOUR NUMBER (J) AND SOURCE
17810 *      ACTIVITY (N). OUTPUTS ARE IDENTICAL TO
17820 *      SUBROUTINE #55/#61.
17830 *
17840 *****
17850 DEFN: 60(T1,T2,P1,J,N)
17860 C,C2,I2 = 0
17870 IF P1 = 0 THEN RETURN
17880 IF DO(6,S10) <= 0 THEN DLT = P1 ELSE JMP704
17890 GOTO JMP713
17900 JMP704: GOSUB 55(T1,T2,P1,G,J)
17910 GOSUB 61(T1,P1,G,J,S10)
17920 /* C,C2,I2,G2,T8() SCALED; L,DLT AVAILABLE */
17930 IF G2 = 0 THEN DLT = P1 ELSE JMP711
17940 GOTO JMP713
17950 JMP711: T3 = T1/I2; T20 = (T2/I2)/L = 1
17960 MAT T17 = T8
17970 MAT T8 = ZER
17980 IF T20 < 1 THEN JMP706
17990 T8(1) = (INT(T3/I2) - T3)*I2
18000 T20 = T20 - (INT(T3/I2) - T3)
18010 JMP705: L1 = L1 + 1
18020 IF T20 < 1 THEN JMP706
18030 T8(L1) = I2
18040 T20 = T20 - 1
18050 GOTO JMP705
18060 JMP706: T8(L1) = T20*I2
18070 FOR R = 1 TO L
18080 T17(R) = T17(R) - T8(R)
18090 INVT(6,INT(T3/R)) = INVT(6,INT(T3/R)) + T8(R)
18100 INVT(8,INT(T3/R)) = INVT(8,INT(T3/R)) - T8(R)
18110 T8(R) = T17(R)
18120 NEXT R
18130 K4 = C; K5 = C2
18140 C2 = I2*(T2/I2)/I2; C = I2*T2/I2
18150 K4 = K4 - C; K5 = K5 - C2
18160 IF K4 <= 0 THEN DLT = P1 ELSE JMP710
18170 GOTO JMP713
18180 JMP710: G2 = 0; G2 = 0
18190 IF DO(2,S10)+DO(3,S10) <= 0 THEN JMP707
18200 IF (DO(2,S10)<=0 OR STR(T8(2,J),R*N,R)="NNN") THEN JMP708
18210 G2 = 1/G
18220 IF DO(2,S10)<K4*G2 THEN G2 = (DO(2,S10)/(K4*G2))*G2
18230 FOR R = 1 TO L

```

# SECTION VII: SUBROUTINES

```

18240 INVT(2,INT(TB+R)) = INVT(2,INT(TB+R)) + T17(R)*QC
18250 TB(R) = TB(R)-T17(R)*QC
18260 NEXT R
18270 CONVERT STR(T9*(2,J),3*N,3) TO D2
18280 D2 = D2 + K5*QC
18290 CONVERT INT(D2+.5) TO STR(T9*(2,J),3*N,3),PIC(###)
18300 DO(2,S10) = DO(2,S10) - K4*QC
18310 JMP708:
18320 IF (DO(3,S10) <= 0 OR STR(T9*(3,J),3*N,3) = "NNN") THEN JMP707
18330 Q8 = 1/2 - QC
18340 IF DO(3,S10) < K4*Q8 THEN Q8 = (DO(3,S10)/(K4*Q8))+Q8
18350 FOR R = 1 TO L
18360 INVT(3,INT(TB+R)) = INVT(3,INT(TB+R)) + T17(R)*Q8
18370 TB(R) = TB(R)-T17(R)*QC
18380 NEXT R
18390 CONVERT STR(T9*(3,J),3*N,3) TO D2
18400 D2 = D2 + K5*Q8
18410 CONVERT INT(D2+.5) TO STR(T9*(3,J),3*N,3),PIC(###)
18420 DO(3,S10) = DO(3,S10) - K4*Q8
18430 JMP707:K3 = K4 - K4*(Q6+Q8)
18440 QC = 1 - QC - Q8
18450 IF (DO(7,S10)<=0 OR STR(T9*(7,J),3*N,3)="NNN") THEN JMP702
18460 IF DO(7,S10)<K4*QC THEN QC = (DO(7,S10)/(K4*QC))*QC
18470 FOR R = 1 TO L
18480 INVT(7,INT(TB+R)) = INVT(7,INT(TB+R)) + T17(R)*QC
18490 TB(R) = TB(R)-T17(R)*QC
18500 INVT(8,INT(TB+R)) = INVT(8,INT(TB+R)) - T17(R)+TB(R)
18510 NEXT R
18520 CONVERT STR(T9*(7,J),3*N,3) TO D2
18530 D2 = D2 + K5*QC
18540 CONVERT INT(D2+.5) TO STR(T9*(7,J),3*N,3),PIC(###)
18550 DO(7,S10) = DO(7,S10) - K4*QC
18560 K3 = K4 - K4*QC - K3
18570 JMP709:OUTA(J) = OUTA(J) + K3*(K5/K4)
18580 FOR R = 1 TO L
18590 IF INVT(8,INT(TB+R))<0 THEN JMP6010
18600 IF INVT(8,INT(TB+R))<TB(R) THEN OUTA(J) = OUTA(J) - (TB(R) -
18610 INVT(8,INT(TB+R)))
18620 IF INVT(8,INT(TB+R))<TB(R) THEN TB(R) = INVT(8,INT(TB+R))
18630 INVT(8,INT(TB+R))=ROUND(INVT(8,INT(TB+R))-TB(R),0)
18640 INVT(9,INT(TB+R))=ROUND(INVT(9,INT(TB+R))+TB(R),0)
18650 GOTO JMP6011
18660 JMP6010: INVT(8,INT(TB+R))=0
18670 OUTA(J) = OUTA(J) - TB(R)
18680 JMP6011:NEXT R
18690 OUTA(J) = ROUND(OUTA(J),4)
18700 RETURN
18710 JMP713:C = 0:I2 = 0:Q2 = 0
18720 RETURN

```

# SECTION VII: SUBROUTINES

```

18740 *****
18750 *
18760 *      #61 - THIS SUBROUTINE CHECKS INPUT AGAINST
18770 *      REQUIREMENTS DO( ) AND INVENTORY INVT( ),
18780 *      AND ADJUSTS TO STAY WITHIN LIMITS.  NEEDS
18790 *      START TIME (T1), INPUT(I), DESTINATION
18800 *      (I), DESTINATION TOUR NUMBER (J) AND
18810 *      REQUIREMENTS COLUMN INDEX (S100), T8( ), C,C2
18820 *      AND I2 ARE FROM SUBROUTINE #55.
18830 *
18840 *****
18850 DEFFN' 61(T1,I,J,S100)
18860 IF I0 = 0 THEN RETURN
18870 L = T8(1)
18880 Q0 = 1
18890 Q8 = I0
18900 FOR R = 1 TO L
18910 T8(R) = T8(R+1)
18920 NEXT R
18930 T8(L+1) = 0
18940 IF I = 9 THEN JMP755
18950 IF J<3 AND I = 6 THEN C5 = I2*(T2/I2) ELSE C5 = 0
18960 IF C5 <= DO(I,S100) THEN JMP755
18970 Q0 = DO(I,S100)/C5
18980 FOR R = 1 TO L
18990 T8(R) = Q0*T8(R)
19000 NEXT R
19010 C = C*Q0
19020 C2 = C2*Q0
19030 I2 = I2*Q0
19040 Q8 = Q8*Q0
19050 I6 = I0*Q0
19060 JMP755: Q0 = 1: Q45 = 0: Q46 = 0: MAT T22 = ZER
19070 IF J<3 AND I=6 THEN JMP760
19080 FOR R = 1 TO L
19090 IF T8(R) = 0 THEN JMP753
19100 IF T8(R) <= INT(INVT(8,INT(T1/I2)+R+1)) THEN JMP753
19110 FOR P = 1 TO L
19120 IF INVT(8,INT(T1/I2)+P)<0 THEN INVT(8,INT(T1/I2)+P)=0
19130 Q45 = Q45 + INVT(8,INT(T1/I2)+P)
19140 Q46 = Q46 + T8(P)
19150 IF INVT(8,INT(T1/I2)+P)>=T8(P) THEN JMP761
19160 T22(P) = T8(P) - INVT(8,INT(T1/I2)+P)
19170 INVT(I,INT(T1/I2)+P)=INVT(I,INT(T1/I2)+P)+INVT(8,INT(T1/I2)+P)
19180 INVT(8,INT(T1/I2)+P) = 0
19190 GOTO JMP762
19200 JMP761: INVT(I,INT(T1/I2)+P)=INVT(I,INT(T1/I2)+P)+T8(P)
19210 INVT(8,INT(T1/I2)+P)=INVT(8,INT(T1/I2)+P)-T8(P)
19220 JMP762: IF INVT(8,INT(T1/I2)+P)<0 THEN INVT(8,INT(T1/I2)+P)=0

```

# SECTION VII: SUBROUTINES

```

19230 NEXT P
19240 FOR P = 1 TO L
19250 IF T22(P)<=0 THEN JMP763
19260 FOR Q = 1 TO L
19270 IF INVT(8,INT(T1/12)+Q)<=0 THEN JMP764
19280 IF T22(P)<=INVT(8,INT(T1/12)+Q) THEN JMP765
19290 INVT(I,INT(T1/12)+Q)=INVT(I,INT(T1/12)+Q)+INVT(8,INT(T1/12)+Q)
19300 T22(P)=T22(P) - INVT(8,INT(T1/12)+Q)
19310 INVT(8,INT(T1/12)+Q)=0
19320 GOTO JMP764
19330 JMP765: INVT(I,INT(T1/12)+Q)=INVT(I,INT(T1/12)+Q)+T22(P)
19340 INVT(8,INT(T1/12)+Q)=INVT(8,INT(T1/12)+Q)-T22(P)
19350 T22(P)=0
19360 GOTO JMP763
19370 JMP764:NEXT Q
19380 JMP763:NEXT P
19390 IF Q45<Q46 THEN Q6=Q45/Q46
19400 GOTO JMP766
19410 JMP753:NEXT R
19420 FOR P = 1 TO L
19430 INVT(I,INT(T1/12)+P)=INVT(I,INT(T1/12)+P)+TR(P)
19440 INVT(8,INT(T1/12)+P)=INVT(8,INT(T1/12)+P)-TR(P)
19450 NEXT P
19460 JMP766:C = ROUND(C*Q6,4)
19470 C2 = ROUND(C2*Q6,4)
19480 I2 = ROUND(I2*Q6,4)
19490 Q8 = ROUND(Q8*Q6,4)
19500 DLT =ROUND(I0-Q8,4)
19510 I6 = I0+Q6
19520 FOR P = 1 TO L
19530 INVT(I,INT(T1/12)+P)=ROUND(INVT(I,INT(T1/12)+P),4)
19540 INVT(8,INT(T1/12)+P)=ROUND(INVT(8,INT(T1/12)+P),4)
19550 IF INVT(8,INT(T1/12)+P)<0 THEN INVT(8,INT(T1/12)+P)=0
19560 NEXT P
19570 IF I>2 THEN JMPG120
19580 IF I=1 AND N<2 THEN JMPG120
19590 Q74 = Q74+I6
19600 JMPG120:RETURN

```



# SECTION VII: SUBROUTINES

```

19620 *****
19630 *
19640 *      *63 - THIS SUBROUTINE IS USED TO CLEAR THE SCREEN
19650 *            AND RESET FOR PERIODS WHEN THE PROGRAM IS
19660 *            RUNNING.
19670 *
19680 *****
19690 DEFN' 63
19700 INIT(HEX(20))P1$(1)
19710 P5 = LEN(A$):PG = LEN(TYPE$(Q11))
19720 STR(TO$,1,2) = STR(TIME,1,2)
19730 STR(TO$,3,1) = ":"
19740 STR(TO$,4,2) = STR(TIME,3,2)
19750 STR(TO$,6,1) = ":"
19760 STR(TO$,7,2) = STR(TIME,5,2)
19770 INIT(HEX(20))B$
19780 STR(P1$(1),1,P5) = A$
19790 STR(P1$(1),P5+2,2) = "IN"
19800 STR(P1$(1),P5+5,PG) = TYPE$(Q11)
19810 STR(P1$(1),P5+PG+6,9) = "COMMUNITY"
19820 DISPLAY AT(10,30),"EXECUTION CONTINUES",
19830          AT(12,35),"WORKING ON",
19840          AT(14,20),P1$(1),CH(60),
19850          AT(21,50),"MAIN ITERATION",AT(21,60),T50,PIC(##),
19860          AT(27,10),TO$,CH(3),
19870          AT(22,50),"OTHER ITERATION",AT(22,60),T51,PIC(##)
19880 RETURN

```

# SECTION VII: SUBROUTINES

```

19900 *****
19910 *
19920 *      #66 - THIS SUBROUTINE IMPLEMENTS UPWARD DETAILING *
19930 *      WHEN LOWER GRADE REQUIREMENTS ARE ALL MET. *
19940 *      REQUIRES TOUR START TIME (T1), SOURCE NODE *
19950 *      (N), TOUR NUMBER (J) AND CURRENT REQUIREMENT *
19960 *      INDEX (S11), SOURCE FLOW IS IN TG(R). FLOWS *
19970 *      ARE PLACED IN CURRENT TOUR. REQUIREMENTS ARE *
19980 *      REDUCED IN NEXT HIGHER REQUIREMENT. C,C2 *
19990 *      AND I2 ARE HANDLED INTERNALLY. TG(R) IS *
20000 *      RESET EQUAL TO DLT ON EXIT. Q37( ) CONTAINS *
20010 *      NUMBER (C2) DETAILED UPWARD. *
20020 *
20030 *****
20040 DEFFN' 66(T1,N,J,S11)
20050 IF S11<4 THEN S12=S11+1 ELSE S12=3
20060 MAT T5 = ZER
20070 T5(1) = TG(R)
20080 IF Q37(R,S12)>=DAT*DB(S12) THEN RETURN
20090 C3 = DAT*DB(S12)-Q37(R,S12)
20100 IF S11=1 AND J<3 THEN RETURN
20110 IF S11=2 AND J<5 THEN RETURN
20120 Q3=0
20130 FOR R1=1 TO 7
20140 IF C3<=0 THEN JMP30C4
20150 TD = 1
20160 IF R1 = 1 AND J < 3 THEN TD = 7
20170 IF R1 = 1 AND J > 2 THEN TD = 5
20180 CONVERT STR(T94(R1,J),1,2) TO T2
20190 IF J=7 THEN T2=311-Q7(N,J-1)
20200 IF T5(R1) <= 0.0 THEN JMP30C4
20210 IF DO(R1,S12) <= 0 THEN JMP30C4
20220 IF S11(Q11,1)=0 THEN JMP30C3
20230 Q3 = 3
20240 IF A1(Q11,2)>0 THEN Q3 = 2
20250 IF S12=2 AND R1=1 AND DO(1,S12)/S1(Q11,1)<Q3 THEN JMP30C4
20260 JMP30C3:
20270 IF STR(T94(R1,J),3,4,3)="NNN" THEN JMP30C4 /*BARRIED TRANSITION*/
20280 IF S11=2 AND R1<4 THEN JMP30C4 /*NO UPWARD DETAILING TO COMMAND*/
20290 IF R1=6 AND S11=1 THEN JMP30C4 /*NO PG TO WAR COLLEGE DETAILING*/
20300 IF S11 = 3 AND (R1=2 OR R1=5) THEN JMP30C4 /*GOD COMMAND R11111*/
20310 IF S11=4 AND R1=1 THEN JMP30C4 /*SR CDR FRS AND A11111*/
20320 JMP6603:GOSUB' 55(T1,T2,T5(R1),R1,J)
20330 IF C<=C3 THEN JMP6602
20340 IF S11>2 THEN JMP6602
20350 Q6=C3/C
20360 T5(R1+1) = T5(R1+1) + (1-Q6)*T5(R1)
20370 T5(R1) = Q6*T5(R1)
20380 GOTO JMP6603

```

# SECTION VII: SUBROUTINES

```

20390 JMP6602:GOSUB' G1(T1,T5(R1),R1,J,S12)
20400 D0(R1,S12)=ROUND((D0(R1,S12)-C),4)
20410 C3 = C3 - C
20420 I4(R1,J) = I4(R1,J) + ROUND(I2,4)
20430 I40(N,R1) = I40(N,R1) + Q8*T1
20440 I42(N,R1)= I42(N,R1) + Q8
20450 IF S11 > 2 THEN JMP6601
20460 Q37(R1,S12)=Q37(R1,S12)+C:Q37(8,S12)=Q37(8,S12)+C
20470 CONVERT STR(T94(R1,J),24,3) TO D2
20480 CONVERT (D2+INT(C2+.5))TO STR(T94(R1,J),24,3),PIC(###)
20490 JMP6601:T5(R1+1)=T5(R1+1)+DLT
20500 GOTO JMP3065
20510 JMP3064:T5(R1+1)=T5(R1+1)+T5(R1)
20520 JMP3065:NEXT R1
20530 TC(8)=T5(8)
20540 RETURN

```

# SECTION VII: SUBROUTINES

```

20560 *****
20570 *
20580 *      #67 - THIS SUBROUTINE RESETS ALL VARIABLES AND
20590 *      VARIABLE ARRAYS IN PREPARATION FOR A NEW
20600 *      ITERATION.
20610 *
20620 *****
20630 DEFFN' 67
20640 MAT DB = ZER
20650 FOR P = 1 TO 7
20660 FOR Q = 1 TO 4
20670 DQ(P,Q) = Q4(P,Q)
20680 NEXT Q
20690 NEXT P
20700 MAT Q37 = ZER
20710 FOR P = 1 TO 8
20720 QUT4(P) = 0
20730 NEXT P
20740 FOR Q = 1 TO 7
20750 FOR P = 1 TO 7
20760 I4(P,Q) = 0
20770 Q7(P,Q) = 0
20780 I4Q(P,Q) = 0
20790 FOR K = 1 TO 7
20800 IF STR(T34(P,Q),3*K,3) = "NNN" THEN JMP899
20810 STR(T34(P,Q),3*K,3) = "000"
20820 JMP899:NEXT K
20830 STR(T34(P,Q),24,3) = "000"
20840 NEXT P
20850 NEXT Q
20860 Q74 = 0
20870 FOR P = 1 TO 20
20880 T5(P),T6(P),T7(P),T8(P),T15(P),T17(P),T18(P) = 0
20890 NEXT P
20900 RETURN

```

# SECTION VII: SUBROUTINES

```

20920 RETURN
20930 *****
20940 *
20950 *      #85 - THIS SUBROUTINE IS USED TO DELETE THE
20960 *      WORKING FILES 'CAREER' AND 'SOURCE' TO
20970 *      RESET THE MODEL FOR GROUP SPECIFICATION
20980 *      WHEN USER SO REQUESTS.
20990 *
21000 *****
21010 DEFFN/ 85
21020 OPEN NODISPLAY #1, ID, FILE = "SOURCE", LIBRARY = "OFFREQ",
21030 VOLUME = "VOL555"
21040 OPEN NODISPLAY #2, ID, FILE = "CAREER", LIBRARY = "OFFREQ",
21050 VOLUME = "VOL555"
21060 FOR K = 1 TO 30
21070 READ #1, HOLD, EOD GOTO JMP8501
21080 DELETE #1
21090 JMP8501: READ #2, HOLD, EOD GOTO JMP8502
21100 DELETE #2
21110 NEXT K
21120 JMP8502: CLOSE #1
21130 CLOSE #2
21140 RETURN

```



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### Basic Cross Reference

[illegible]

Running Variable: 1973



AD-A134 293

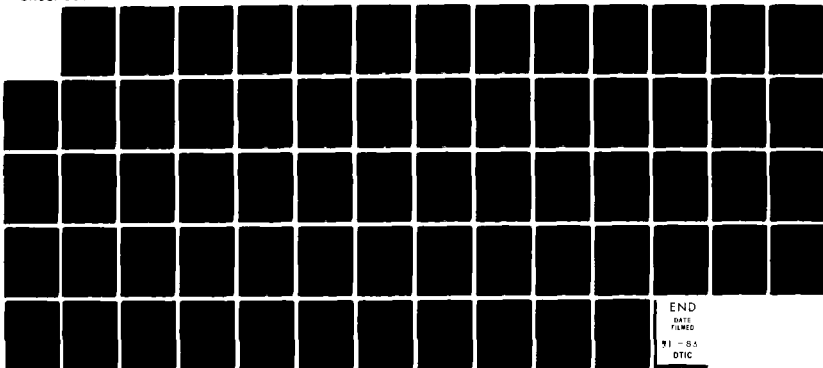
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ISI-V-83-2693-02 N00014-81-C-0368

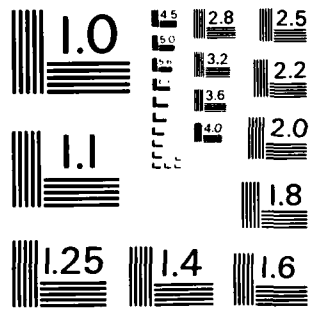
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NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS - 1963 - A

Basic Cross-Reference															
Float Variable (Static)	ID														
Float Variable (Static)	I1														
Float Variable (Static)	I2														
Float Variable (Static)	I3														
Float Variable (Static)	I4														
Float Array (Common)	I4(7,7)														
Float Array (Static)	I4(17,7)														
Float Array (Static)	I4(27,7)														
Float Variable (Static)	I5														
Float Variable (Static)	I6														
Float Variable (Static)	I1N														
Float Array (Common)	INV(9,31)														
Float Array (Static)	INV(10,31)														
Float Variable (Static)	J														

106580	106590	108930	108950	108960	109300	109320	109340	109360	109380	109390	110000	110100	110400
110650	112700	112710	112730	112740	112750	112760	112780	112790	112800	112810	113000	113050	113060
112340	112360	112370	112380	112390	112400	112410	112420	112430	112440	112450	112600	112620	112630
113790	113780	113820	113830	113840	113850	113860	113870	113880	113890	113900	113910	113920	113930
114170	114180	114190	114200	114210	114220	114230	114240	114250	114260	114270	114300	114310	114320
114590	115000	115310	115320	115330	115340	115350	115360	115370	115380	115390	115500	115510	115520
116270	116280	116320	116330	116340	116350	116360	116370	116380	116390	116400	116500	116510	116520
118350	118360	118370	118380	118390	118400	118410	118420	118430	118440	118450	118500	118510	118520
204670	204680	204690	204700	204710	204720	204730	204740	204750	204760	204770	204780	204790	204800

**B-56**

# Basic Cross Reference

Label	JMP1752	13190	13200	13800
Label	JMP1753	13000	13120	
Label	JMP1754	12800	12940	
Label	JMP175B	12880	13070	
Label	JMP1759	12870	12900	
Label	JMP1760	12290	12300	12370
Label	JMP1761	12680	12670	13420
Label	JMP1762	12760	13090	13170 13250
Label	JMP1763	12630	13350	
Label	JMP1764	12820	12830	12920
Label	JMP1765	12730	13280	
Label	JMP1766	12910	12990	
Label	JMP1767	12760	12800	
Label	JMP176B	13020	13030	13100
Label	JMP1770	13670	13680	13690 13800
Label	JMP1771	17490	17500	
Label	JMP1772	17500	17510	17520
Label	JMP1773	13340	13410	
Label	JMP1775			

Basic Cross-Reference

	14040	14080	
Label	JMP1396		
	14070	14100	
Label	JMP140		
	4100	4480	
Label	JMP1400		
	13830	13850	13900 13940
Label	JMP1401		
	13990	14020	
Label	JMP1415		
	14130	14210	
Label	JMP1416		
	14220	14270	
Label	JMP1460		
	14440	14460	
Label	JMP1470		
	14530	14590	
Label	JMP1480		
	14500	14630	
Label	JMP1485		
	14690	14780	
Label	JMP1490		
	14780	14830	
Label	JMP150		
	4740	4770	
Label	JMP1500		
	14910	14970	
Label	JMP160		
	4740	4740	4740 4790
Label	JMP1600		
	14830	15090	
Label	JMP1601		
	15230	15370	
Label	JMP1610		
	15180	15220	
Label	JMP1611		
	15210	15260	

# Basic Cross Reference

Label	JMP1630	9930	15400			
Label	JMP1640	9870	9890	15610		
Label	JMP1650	15430	15450			
Label	JMP170	4760	4780	4800		
Label	JMP180	4110	4470	4810	9470	
Label	JMP190	5130	5780	6110	6610	7430 7850
Label	JMP21	17410	17470			
Label	JMP210	5350	5360			
Label	JMP22	17430	17480			
Label	JMP220	4960	5120	5350	5370	
Label	JMP23	17400	17540			
Label	JMP230	5340	5380	5390		
Label	JMP24	17530	17590			
Label	JMP240	5350	5810	6130	6590	
Label	JMP245	6420	6600			
Label	JMP25	17610	17670			
Label	JMP250	5350	6140	6610	6670	
Label	JMP26	17640	17770			

[illegible]



Basic Cross Reference

	8130	10090	10150
Label	JMP5170	16300	16600
Label	JMP5171	16650	16760
Label	JMP5172	16750	16790
Label	JMP5161	16680	16700
Label	JMP5162	16700	16720
Label	JMP5163	16720	16750
Label	JMP5192	16330	16430
Label	JMP5193	16480	16540
Label	JMP5194	16530	16580
Label	JMP6010	18590	18660
Label	JMP6011	18650	18680
Label	JMP6120	19570	19580 19600
Label	JMP6601	20450	20490
Label	JMP6602	20130	20340 20760
Label	JMP6603	20320	20380
Label	JMP704	17880	17900
Label	JMP705	18010	18050
Label	JMP70C	17980	18030 18080

# Basic Cross Reference

Label	JMP707 18190	18300	18410
Label	JMP708 18200	18310	
Label	JMP709 18450	18570	
Label	JMP710 18160	18180	
Label	JMP711 17930	17950	
Label	JMP713 17890	17940	18170 18710
Label	JMP753 19090	19100	19410
Label	JMP755 18940	18960	19000
Label	JMP761 19150	19200	
Label	JMP762 19190	19220	
Label	JMP763 19250	19300	19380
Label	JMP764 19270	19320	19370
Label	JMP765 19380	19330	
Label	JMP766 19070	19400	19460
Label	JMP7501 21070	21090	
Label	JMP7502 21090	21120	
Label	JMP759 20800	20820	
Label	JMP760.7 17410	17450	



String Variable (Static)	660	9480	9530	9590	9780	10000	10080						
									9870	9940	10010	10080	
									9960	10030	10100	10170	
									10050	10120	10190	10260	
									10140	10210	10280	10350	
Float Variable (Static)	4420	4440	4450	4720	4730	4740	4750	4770	4790	4800	4810	4820	
									4830	4840	4850	4860	
									4870	4880	4890	4900	
									4910	4920	4930	4940	
									4950	4960	4970	4980	
String Variable (Common)	590	9840	9890										
									9980	10050	10120	10190	
									10280	10350	10420	10490	
									10580	10650	10720	10790	
									10880	10950	11020	11090	
Float Variable (Static)	N	10640	10660	10680	12720	12730	12740	12750	12760	12770	12780	12790	
									12800	12810	12820	12830	
									12840	12850	12860	12870	
									12880	12890	12900	12910	
									12920	12930	12940	12950	
Float Variable (Static)	N1	12780	12780	12400	12470	12480	12510	12520	12530	12540	12550	12560	
									12570	12580	12590	12600	
									12610	12620	12630	12640	
									12650	12660	12670	12680	
									12690	12700	12710	12720	
Float Variable (Static)	N2	13000	13010	13020	13030	13040	13050	13060	13070	13080	13090	13100	
									13110	13120	13130	13140	
									13150	13160	13170	13180	
									13190	13200	13210	13220	
									13230	13240	13250	13260	
String Array (Static)	N98(7,7)	1											
	640	3550	6380	6390	6390	7000	7000	7010	7020	7030	7040	7050	
	7100	7100	7110	7120	7130	7140	7150	7160	7170	7180	7190	7200	
	7230	7240	7250	7260	7270	7280	7290	7300	7310	7320	7330	7340	
	7370	7370	7380	7390	7400								
Float Variable (Static)	N0	5710	5720	5730	6090	6100	6120	6310	6320	6340			
									6350	6360	6370	6380	
									6390	6400	6410	6420	
									6430	6440	6450	6460	
									6470	6480	6490	6500	
Float Variable (Static)	OAT	3690	5420	9550	10000	10370	10370	10370	20080	20090			
									20100	20110	20120	20130	
									20140	20150	20160	20170	
									20180	20190	20200	20210	
									20220	20230	20240	20250	
Float Array (Common)	OTH(3,8)	610	3120	10080									
									10170	10240	10310	10380	
									10470	10540	10610	10680	
									10770	10840	10910	10980	
									11070	11140	11210	11280	
Float Variable (Static)	P	9300	9370	9370	9380	9380	9380	9380	9380	9380	9380	9380	
									9390	9400	9410	9420	
									9430	9440	9450	9460	
									9470	9480	9490	9500	
									9510	9520	9530	9540	

# Basic Cross-Reference

Float Array (Common)	PO(10) 540	16970	16370	16380	16390	17030	17030	17030	17040	17050	17060	17070	17080	17090	17100	17110	17120	17130	17140
	11180	11290	11470	11670	11870	12070	12270	12470	12670	12870	13070	13270	13470	13670	13870	14070	14270	14470	14670
Float Variable (Static)	P1	11050	11070	17850	17870	17890	17910	17930	17950	17970	17990	18010	18030	18050	18070	18090	18110	18130	18150
String Array (Common)	P1(9) 130 570	4900	4910	4920	4930	4940	4950	4960	4970	4980	4990	5000	5010	5020	5030	5040	5050	5060	5070
Float Variable (Static)	P2	11020	11040	11060	11080	11100	11120	11140	11160	11180	11200	11220	11240	11260	11280	11300	11320	11340	11360
String Array (Static)	P2(10) 30 640	9410	9420	9430	9440	9450	9460	9470	9480	9490	9500	9510	9520	9530	9540	9550	9560	9570	9580
Float Variable (Common)	P5	550	4870	4880	4890	4900	4910	4920	4930	4940	4950	4960	4970	4980	4990	5000	5010	5020	5030
	19780	19790	19800	19810	19820	19830	19840	19850	19860	19870	19880	19890	19900	19910	19920	19930	19940	19950	19960
Float Variable (Common)	P6	550	4880	4890	4900	4910	4920	4930	4940	4950	4960	4970	4980	4990	5000	5010	5020	5030	5040
	19710	19800	19810	19820	19830	19840	19850	19860	19870	19880	19890	19900	19910	19920	19930	19940	19950	19960	19970
Float Variable (Static)	P7	4870	5000																
Float Variable (Static)	P8	4880	5030																
Float Variable (Common)	P9	570	4890																
String Array (Static)	POSITS(5) (4 620 7450)																		
Float Variable (Static)	PR	6420	6590																
String Variable (Static)	PR(1) 65 640	2910	2920	2930	2940	2950	2960	2970	2980	2990	3000	3010	3020	3030	3040	3050	3060	3070	3080
Float Variable (Static)	PR(1)	2920	2930	2940	2950	2960	2970	2980	2990	3000	3010	3020	3030	3040	3050	3060	3070	3080	3090
Float Variable (Common)	PR(4) 570	2920	2930	2940	2950	2960	2970	2980	2990	3000	3010	3020	3030	3040	3050	3060	3070	3080	3090

Basic Cross Reference													
Float Variable (Common)	PRD%	590	25220	6740	6510	6570	6530	10000	12250	62200	12270	15310	15460
Float Variable (Static)	PRK	2520	6200	6440	6540	6530	6540	6550	6570	6570	6570	6570	
Label	PRICARIC	16080	16000	16090	16120	16120							
Float Array (Common)	PTR(14)	600	3700	15120	15120	15200	15220	15230	15230	15230			
Float Variable (Static)	Q	8690	9080	9160	9170	9180	9200	9210	9240	9250	9270	9300	9440
		9450	9600	9670	10020	10070	10110	10130	10140	10200	10200	10440	10450
		10460	10610	10620	10630	10640	10670	10770	10780	10780	10780	10780	10780
		10800	10810	10820	10830	10840	10850	10860	10870	10880	10890	10900	10910
		20810	20820	20830	20840	20850							
Float Variable (Common)	Q11	550	7470	7520	7530	7540	7550	7560	7570	7580	7590	7600	7610
		5510	7520	7530	7540	7550	7560	7570	7580	7590	7600	7610	7620
		5520	7530	7540	7550	7560	7570	7580	7590	7600	7610	7620	7630
		7930	9460	9530	9540	9550	9560	9570	9580	9590	9600	9610	9620
		9540	9550	9560	9570	9580	9590	9600	9610	9620	9630	9640	9650
		10000	10010	10020	10030	10040	10050	10060	10070	10080	10090	10100	10110
		10430	10440	10450	10460	10470	10480	10490	10500	10510	10520	10530	10540
		10550	10560	10570	10580	10590	10600	10610	10620	10630	10640	10650	10660
Float Variable (Static)	Q17	7780	7790	7800	7810	7820	7830	7840	7850	7860	7870	7880	7890
Float Variable (Static)	Q3	13970	14010	14010	14040	14050	14070	14080	14090	14100	14110	14120	14130
Float Array (Common)	Q37(8,4)	580	15430	20080	20090	20100	20110	20120	20130	20140	20150	20160	20170
Float Array (Static)	Q38(7)	620	10870										
Float Array (Static)	Q4(7,4)	620	10880	20070	20080	20090	20100	20110	20120	20130	20140	20150	20160
Float Variable (Static)	Q45	13440	13500	13500	13530	13540	13550	13560	13570	13580	13590	13600	13610
Float Variable (Static)	Q46	13440	13510	13510	13530	13540	13550	13560	13570	13580	13590	13600	13610
Float Variable (Static)	Q5	12920	12930	12940	12950	12960	12970	12980	12990	13000	13010	13020	13030
Float Variable (Static)		12980	13040	13060	13070	13080	13090	13100	13110	13120	13130	13140	13150
Float Variable (Static)	Q6												

# Basic Cross-Reference

(Static)	18180	18210	18220	18240	18270	18300	18330	18360	18390	18400	18410	18420	18430	18440	18450	18460	18470	18480	18490	18500
	18400	18410	18420	18430	18440	18450	18460	18470	18480	18490	18500	18510	18520	18530	18540	18550	18560	18570	18580	18590
	18600	18610	18620	18630	18640	18650	18660	18670	18680	18690	18700	18710	18720	18730	18740	18750	18760	18770	18780	18790
Float Array (Common)	Q7(7,7)	570	11140	11150	11160	11170	11180	11190	11200	11210	11220	11230	11240	11250	11260	11270	11280	11290	11300	11310
	14090	14100	14110	14120	14130	14140	14150	14160	14170	14180	14190	14200	14210	14220	14230	14240	14250	14260	14270	14280
Float Variable (Static)	Q71	13530	14080																	
Float Variable (Common)	Q74	600	3700	19590	19590	20800														
Float Array (Common)	Q75(5)	600	3700																	
Float Variable (Common)	Q76	600	17010	17000	17000															
Float Array (Common)	Q79(5)	600	3700																	
Float Variable (Static)	Q8	13800	13810	13840	13840	13840	13840	13840	13840	13840	13840	13840	13840	13840	13840	13840	13840	13840	13840	13840
	19040	19040	19040	19040	19040	19040	19040	19040	19040	19040	19040	19040	19040	19040	19040	19040	19040	19040	19040	19040
Float Array (Common)	Q85(5)	600	3700																	
Float Array (Common)	Q89(5)	600	3700																	
Float Variable (Static)	R	18070	18080	18080	18080	18080	18080	18080	18080	18080	18080	18080	18080	18080	18080	18080	18080	18080	18080	18080
	18240	18240	18240	18240	18240	18240	18240	18240	18240	18240	18240	18240	18240	18240	18240	18240	18240	18240	18240	18240
	18480	18480	18480	18480	18480	18480	18480	18480	18480	18480	18480	18480	18480	18480	18480	18480	18480	18480	18480	18480
	18620	18620	18620	18620	18620	18620	18620	18620	18620	18620	18620	18620	18620	18620	18620	18620	18620	18620	18620	18620
	18980	18980	18980	18980	18980	18980	18980	18980	18980	18980	18980	18980	18980	18980	18980	18980	18980	18980	18980	18980
Float Array (Common)	R0(30)	580	2870	10120	10120	10120	10120	10120	10120	10120	10120	10120	10120	10120	10120	10120	10120	10120	10120	10120
	17640	17700																		
Float Variable (Static)	R01	2800	9580	10040	15570															
Float Variable (Common)	R02	540	2870	3020	3120	3230	3230	3230	3230	3230	3230	3230	3230	3230	3230	3230	3230	3230	3230	3230
Float Variable (Static)	R03	2880	7880	8010	8110	8210	8210	8210	8210	8210	8210	8210	8210	8210	8210	8210	8210	8210	8210	8210
Float Variable (Static)	R04	2880	7880	8010	8110	8210	8210	8210	8210	8210	8210	8210	8210	8210	8210	8210	8210	8210	8210	8210

### Basic Cross-Reference

[illegible]



[illegible][illegible]

String Array	T10s(7,7) 26
(Static)	(20) 3740
	15490

Float Variable	T11	T12	T13	T14	T15	T16	T17	T18	T19	T20	T21	T22	T23	T24	T25	T26	T27	T28	T29	T30	T31	T32	T33	T34	T35	T36	T37	T38	T39	T40	T41	T42	T43	T44	T45	T46	T47	T48	T49	T50	T51	T52	T53	T54	T55	T56	T57	T58	T59	T60	T61	T62	T63	T64	T65	T66	T67	T68	T69	T70	T71	T72	T73	T74	T75	T76	T77	T78	T79	T80	T81	T82	T83	T84	T85	T86	T87	T88	T89	T90	T91	T92	T93	T94	T95	T96	T97	T98	T99	T100																																																															
(Common)	500	11400	11410	11430	11440	11460	11470	11490	11500	11570	11580	11590	11600	11610	11620	11630	11640	11650	11660	11670	11680	11690	11700	11710	11720	11730	11740	11750	11760	11770	11780	11790	11800	11810	11820	11830	11840	11850	11860	11870	11880	11890	11900	11910	11920	11930	11940	11950	11960	11970	11980	11990	12000	12010	12020	12030	12040	12050	12060	12070	12080	12090	12100	12110	12120	12130	12140	12150	12160	12170	12180	12190	12200	12210	12220	12230	12240	12250	12260	12270	12280	12290	12300	12310	12320	12330	12340	12350	12360	12370	12380	12390	12400	12410	12420	12430	12440	12450	12460	12470	12480	12490	12500	12510	12520	12530	12540	12550	12560	12570	12580	12590	12600	12610	12620	12630	12640	12650	12660	12670	12680	12690	12700	12710	12720	12730	12740	12750	12760	12770	12780	12790	12800	12810	12820	12830	12840	12850	12860	12870	12880	12890	12900	12910	12920	12930	12940	12950	12960	12970	12980	12990	13000

String Array (Static)	7380	7310	9370	9590	10050	10110	10120	10130
T11\$(15) = String Array (Static)	630	7790	7380	7310	9370	9590	10050	10110

[illegible]

Float Variable	T12	T13	T14	T15	T16	T17	T18	T19	T20	T21	T22	T23	T24	T25	T26	T27	T28	T29	T30	T31	T32	T33	T34	T35	T36	T37	T38	T39	T40	T41	T42	T43	T44	T45	T46	T47	T48	T49	T50	T51	T52	T53	T54	T55	T56	T57	T58	T59	T60	T61	T62	T63	T64	T65	T66	T67	T68	T69	T70	T71	T72	T73	T74	T75	T76	T77	T78	T79	T80	T81	T82	T83	T84	T85	T86	T87	T88	T89	T90	T91	T92	T93	T94	T95	T96	T97	T98	T99	T100																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
(Static)	11770	11890	11930	12030	12100	12330	12360	12550	12550	12740	12740	12930	12930	13120	13120	13310	13310	13500	13500	13690	13690	13880	13880	14070	14070	14260	14260	14450	14450	14640	14640	14830	14830	15020	15020	15210	15210	15400	15400	15590	15590	15780	15780	15970	15970	16160	16160	16350	16350	16540	16540	16730	16730	16920	16920	17110	17110	17300	17300	17490	17490	17680	17680	17870	17870	18060	18060	18250	18250	18440	18440	18630	18630	18820	18820	19010	19010	19200	19200	19390	19390	19580	19580	19770	19770	19960	19960	20150	20150	20340	20340	20530	20530	20720	20720	20910	20910	21100	21100	21290	21290	21480	21480	21670	21670	21860	21860	22050	22050	22240	22240	22430	22430	22620	22620	22810	22810	23000	23000	23190	23190	23380	23380	23570	23570	23760	23760	23950	23950	24140	24140	24330	24330	24520	24520	24710	24710	24900	24900	25090	25090	25280	25280	25470	25470	25660	25660	25850	25850	26040	26040	26230	26230	26420	26420	26610	26610	26800	26800	26990	26990	27180	27180	27370	27370	27560	27560	27750	27750	27940	27940	28130	28130	28320	28320	28510	28510	28700	28700	28890	28890	29080	29080	29270	29270	29460	29460	29650	29650	29840	29840	30030	30030	30220	30220	30410	30410	30600	30600	30790	30790	30980	30980	31170	31170	31360	31360	31550	31550	31740	31740	31930	31930	32120	32120	32310	32310	32500	32500	32690	32690	32880	32880	33070	33070	33260	33260	33450	33450	33640	33640	33830	33830	34020	34020	34210	34210	34400	34400	34590	34590	34780	34780	34970	34970	35160	35160	35350	35350	35540	35540	35730	35730	35920	35920	36110	36110	36300	36300	36490	36490	36680	36680	36870	36870	37060	37060	37250	37250	37440	37440	37630	37630	37820	37820	38010	38010	38200	38200	38390	38390	38580	38580	38770	38770	38960	38960	39150	39150	39340	39340	39530	39530	39720	39720	39910	39910	40100	40100	40290	40290	40480	40480	40670

1.5920	14140	14170	14180
Elast Variable			
T14			

(Static)	13740	13770	13800
Static Area:	TYPE 201		

Accession Number	Accession Number	Accession Number
570 1530 20880	570 1530 20880	570 1530 20880
(Common)	(Common)	(Common)

[illegible]

Float Array	T18(50)
(Static)	630 12710 12780 12850 12920 13000 13070 13140 13210 13280 13350 13420 13490 13560 13630 13700

Float Array	T19(7)
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	Float Variable	T2
0	0.000000	0.000000
1	0.000000	0.000000
2	0.000000	0.000000
3	0.000000	0.000000
4	0.000000	0.000000
5	0.000000	0.000000
6	0.000000	0.000000
7	0.000000	0.000000
8	0.000000	0.000000
9	0.000000	0.000000
10	0.000000	0.000000
11	0.000000	0.000000
12	0.000000	0.000000
13	0.000000	0.000000
14	0.000000	0.000000
15	0.000000	0.000000
16	0.000000	0.000000
17	0.000000	0.000000
18	0.000000	0.000000
19	0.000000	0.000000
20	0.000000	0.000000
21	0.000000	0.000000
22	0.000000	0.000000
23	0.000000	0.000000
24	0.000000	0.000000
25	0.000000	0.000000
26	0.000000	0.000000
27	0.000000	0.000000
28	0.000000	0.000000
29	0.000000	0.000000
30	0.000000	0.000000
31	0.000000	0.000000
32	0.000000	0.000000
33	0.000000	0.000000
34	0.000000	0.000000
35	0.000000	0.000000
36	0.000000	0.000000
37	0.000000	0.000000
38	0.000000	0.000000
39	0.000000	0.000000
40	0.000000	0.000000
41	0.000000	0.000000
42	0.000000	0.000000
43	0.000000	0.000000
44	0.000000	0.000000
45	0.000000	0.000000
46	0.000000	0.000000
47	0.000000	0.000000
48	0.000000	0.000000
49	0.000000	0.000000
50	0.000000	0.000000
51	0.000000	0.000000
52	0.000000	0.000000
53	0.000000	0.000000
54	0.000000	0.000000
55	0.000000	0.000000
56	0.000000	0.000000
57	0.000000	0.000000
58	0.000000	0.000000
59	0.000000	0.000000
60	0.000000	0.000000
61	0.000000	0.000000
62	0.000000	0.000000
63	0.000000	0.000000
64	0.000000	0.000000
65	0.000000	0.000000
66	0.000000	0.000000
67	0.000000	0.000000
68	0.000000	0.000000
69	0.000000	0.000000
70	0.000000	0.000000
71	0.000000	0.000000
72	0.000000	0.000000
73	0.000000	0.000000
74	0.000000	0.000000
75	0.000000	0.000000
76	0.000000	0.000000
77	0.000000	0.000000
78	0.000000	0.000000
79	0.000000	0.000000
80	0.000000	0.000000
81	0.000000	0.000000
82	0.000000	0.000000
83	0.000000	0.000000
84	0.000000	0.000000
85	0.000000	0.000000
86	0.000000	0.000000
87	0.000000	0.000000
88	0.000000	0.000000
89	0.000000	0.000000
90	0.000000	0.000000
91	0.000000	0.000000
92	0.000000	0.000000
93	0.000000	0.000000
94	0.000000	0.000000
95	0.000000	0.000000
96	0.000000	0.000000
97	0.000000	0.000000
98	0.000000	0.000000
99	0.000000	0.000000

Year	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100																																																																																																																							
1970	14150	14160	14170	14180	14190	14200	14210	14220	14230	14240	14250	14260	14270	14280	14290	14300	14310	14320	14330	14340	14350	14360	14370	14380	14390	14400	14410	14420	14430	14440	14450	14460	14470	14480	14490	14500	14510	14520	14530	14540	14550	14560	14570	14580	14590	14600	14610	14620	14630	14640	14650	14660	14670	14680	14690	14700	14710	14720	14730	14740	14750	14760	14770	14780	14790	14800	14810	14820	14830	14840	14850	14860	14870	14880	14890	14900	14910	14920	14930	14940	14950	14960	14970	14980	14990	15000	15010	15020	15030	15040	15050	15060	15070	15080	15090	15100	15110	15120	15130	15140	15150	15160	15170	15180	15190	15200	15210	15220	15230	15240	15250	15260	15270	15280	15290	15300	15310	15320	15330	15340	15350	15360	15370	15380	15390	15400	15410	15420	15430	15440	15450	15460	15470	15480	15490	15500	15510	15520	15530	15540	15550	15560	15570	15580	15590	15600	15610	15620	15630	15640	15650	15660	15670	15680	15690	15700	15710	15720	15730	15740	15750	15760	15770	15780	15790	15800	15810	15820	15830	15840	15850	15860	15870	15880	15890	15900	15910	15920	15930	15940	15950	15960	15970	15980	15990	16000	16010	16020	16030	16040	16050	16060	16070	16080	16090	16100	16110	16120	16130	16140	16150	16160	16170	16180	16190	16200	16210	16220	16230	16240	16250	16260	16270	16280	16290	16300	16310	16320	16330	16340	16350	16360	16370	16380	16390	16400	16410	16420	16430	16440	16450	16460	16470	16480	16490	16500	16510	16520	16530	16540	16550	16560	16570	16580	16590	16600	16610	16620	16630	16

[illegible]

Float Array (Static)	12.70	13.30	13.10
T21(7)	CU		

[illegible]

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B-70

[illegible]

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10 SUB "OFFPRIN" (Y$,Y1)
20 *****
30 *
40 *      OFFPRIN - THIS EXTERNAL SUBROUTINE CONTAINS THE
50 *      SUMMARY CALCULATION AND PRINT ROUTINES
60 *      FOR THE OFFICER REQUIREMENTS MODEL.
70 *
80 *      (FILE OKIE11 LINKED TO OKIE12)*
90 *****
100 COM D0(7,4), INVT(9,31), A$22,P5,PG, LABEL$(9)25, TYPE$(14)30, Q11,T$5
110 COM D$8,D8(8),S1(15,5),P0(10),R02,D9(4),I4(7,7),T5(20),T2(20),T11
120 COM P1$(9)130,X4$130,X5$130,B$70,C$70,T15(20),Q7(7,7),T00(7,5),P9
130 COM A1(15,9),E$130,T9$(7,7)26,Z1$3,Z4$3,Q37(8,4),Q1TA(8),R0(30)
140 COM X$70,PRD4,PRD5,ACC1,MGRDUP$30,TOT(8,3),TOTA(8,3),TOTN(8,3)
150 COM PTR(14),TRA$(7)25,Q76,Q85(5),Q89(5),Q75(5),Q73(5),Q74
160 DIM DES$30,TDES$30,Y$130,Q3(7,7),F$70,T6(20),T7(20)
170 DIM Q77(5)
180 SELECT PRINTER
190 STR(D$,1,2) = STR(DATE,3,2)
200 STR(D$,3,1) = "/"
210 STR(D$,4,2) = STR(DATE,5,2)
220 STR(D$,6,1) = "/"
230 STR(D$,7,2) = STR(DATE,1,2)
240 STR(T$,1,2) = STR(TIME,1,2)
250 STR(T$,3,1) = ":"
260 STR(T$,4,2) = STR(TIME,3,2)
270 INIT(HEX(30))X4$
280 INIT(HEX(2A))X5$
290 INIT(HEX(20))B$
300 IF Y1 = 8 THEN JMP1407
310 IF Y1 = 9 THEN JMP1409
320 FOR Q = 1 TO 4
330 D9(Q) = 0
340 FOR P = 1 TO 7
350 D9(Q) = D9(Q) + D0(P,Q)
360 NEXT P
370 D9(Q) = (D8(Q) - D9(Q))/D8(Q)
380 NEXT Q
390 JMP501:INIT(HEX(20))P1$(1)
400 STR(P1$(1),1,10) = "WORKING ON"
410 STR(P1$(1),12,P5) = A$
420 STR(P1$(1),13+P5,2) = "IN"
430 STR(P1$(1),16+P5,PG) = TYPE$(Q11)
440 STR(P1$(1),17+P5+PG,3) = "COMMUNITY"
450 ACCEPT AT(5,P9),FAC(HEX(8C)),P1$(1),
460          AT(7,10),FAC(HEX(8C)),STR(Y$,1,40),AT(7,54),
470          FAC(HEX(8C)),D$,AT(8,54),FAC(HEX(8C)),T$,
480          AT(10,20),"FRACTION OF FILL",
490          AT(11,15),"SENIOR COMMANDERS",AT(11,35),
500          FAC(HEX(8C)),D3(4),PIC(##,###),
510          AT(12,15),"COMMANDERS",AT(12,35),FAC(HEX(8C)),
520          D9(3),PIC(##,###),
530          AT(13,15),"LT. COMMANDERS",AT(13,35),FAC(HEX(8C)),

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540          D9(2),PIC(##.###);
550          AT(14,15),"LT. AND BELOW",AT(14,35),FAC(HEX(8C)),
560          D9(1),PIC(##.###);
570          AT(15,15),"=====",
580          AT(17,10),"ACCESSIONS",AT(17,39),FAC(HEX(8C)),
590          INVT(R,31),PIC(##.##);
600          AT(18,10),"FIRST TOUR LENGTH",AT(18,39),
610          FAC(HEX(8C)),T11,PIC(##.##);
620          AT(20,10),"OUTPUT OPTIONS. PRESS PF KEY:";
630          AT(21,15),"1. NODE FLOWS",AT(21,32),"2. INVENTORY",
640          AT(21,54),"3. REQUIREMENTS",
650          AT(22,15),"4. EXCESS FLOW",
660          AT(23,10),"FOR SCREEN PRINTS PRESS PF-11",
670          AT(24,10),"PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE PROGRAM",
680 KEYS(BIN(0)&BIN(1)&BIN(2)&BIN(3)&BIN(4)&BIN(11)&BIN(12)),KEY(MC)
690 IF MC = 0 THEN END
700 ON MC GOTO JMP402,JMP403,JMP404,JMP405, , , , , JMP510J, JMP5100
710 GOTO JMP50J
720 JMP510J:GOSUB' 41(Y#)
730 GOTO JMP50J
740 JMP5100:GOSUB' 47(Y#)
750 GOTO JMP50J
760 JMP402:/*OUTPUT MATRIX I4*/
770 FOR P = 1 TO 7
780 INIT(HEX(20))P1$(P)
790 FOR R = 1 TO 7
800 CONVERT I4(P,R) TO STR(P1$(P),7#R-G,G),PIC(##.##)
810 NEXT R
820 NEXT P
830 ACCEPT AT(5,32),"NODE FLOW VALUES",
840          AT(7,34),"TOUR NUMBERS",
850          AT(9,8),"ACTIVITY",
860          AT(9,29),"ONE",AT(9,36),"TWO",AT(9,42),"THREE",
870          AT(9,49),"FOUR",AT(9,56),"FIVE",AT(9,64),"SIX",
880          AT(9,70),"SEVEN",
890          AT(11,2),FAC(HEX(8C)),LABEL$(1),AT(11,27),FAC(HEX(8C)),
900          P1$(1),CH(49),
910          AT(12,2),FAC(HEX(8C)),LABEL$(2),AT(12,27),FAC(HEX(8C)),
920          P1$(2),CH(49),
930          AT(13,2),FAC(HEX(8C)),LABEL$(3),AT(13,27),FAC(HEX(8C)),
940          P1$(3),CH(49),
950          AT(14,2),FAC(HEX(8C)),LABEL$(4),AT(14,27),FAC(HEX(8C)),
960          P1$(4),CH(49),
970          AT(15,2),FAC(HEX(8C)),LABEL$(5),AT(15,27),FAC(HEX(8C)),
980          P1$(5),CH(49),
990          AT(16,2),FAC(HEX(8C)),LABEL$(6),AT(16,27),FAC(HEX(8C)),
1000         P1$(6),CH(49),
1010         AT(17,2),FAC(HEX(8C)),LABEL$(7),AT(17,27),FAC(HEX(8C)),
1020         P1$(7),CH(49),
1030         AT(19,5),"*****",
1040         "*****",
1050         AT(22,10),"PRESS ENTER TO RETURN TO OUTPUT MENU",
1060         KEYS(BIN(0)&BIN(11)),ON (BIN(0)&BIN(11)) GOTO

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1070                                JMP501, JMP5102
1080 JMP5102:GOSUB' 42(Y%)
1090 GOTO JMP501
1100 JMP403:/*OUTPUT SELECTED INVENTORY ENTRIES*/
1110 ACCEPT AT(5,32),"INVENTORY DISPLAY",
1120         AT(7,10),"SELECT FOUR YEARS FOR OUTPUT BETWEEN 1 AND 30",
1130         AT(10,15),"FIRST YEAR",AT(10,30),T15(1),
1140         PIC(##),
1150         AT(12,15),"SECOND YEAR",AT(12,30),T15(2),
1160         PIC(##),
1170         AT(14,15),"THIRD YEAR",AT(14,30),T15(3),
1180         PIC(##),
1190         AT(16,15),"FOURTH YEAR",AT(16,30),T15(4),
1200         PIC(##),
1210         AT(21,10),"PRESS P02 TO RETURN TO OUTPUT MENU",
1220         AT(23,10),"PRESS P01 TO CONTINUE",
1230 KEYS(BIN(0)&BIN(1)&BIN(2)&BIN(11)),ON(BIN(1)&BIN(2)&BIN(11)) GOTO
1240 JMP502, JMP501, JMP5103
1250 GOTO JMP502
1260 JMP5103:GOSUB' 43(Y%)
1270 GOTO JMP501
1280 JMP502:/*CREATE AND DISPLAY INVT SELECTION*/
1290 FOR P = 1 TO 9
1300 INIT(HEX(20))P1$(P)
1310 STR(P1$(P),1,24) = LABEL$(P)
1320 FOR R = 1 TO 4
1330 CONVERT INVT(P,T15(R)) TO STR(P1$(P),18+2*R,6),PIC(###.##)
1340 NEXT R
1350 NEXT P
1360 ACCEPT AT(3,32),"INVENTORY DISPLAY",
1370         AT(7,38),"YEARS",
1380         AT(8,16),"ACTIVITY",AT(8,32),FAC(HEX(8C)),T15(1),PIC(##),
1390         AT(8,47),FAC(HEX(8C)),T15(2),PIC(##),AT(8,56),FAC(HEX(8C)),
1400         T15(3),PIC(###),AT(8,65),FAC(HEX(8C)),T15(4),PIC(##),
1410         AT(10,8),FAC(HEX(8C)),P1$(1),
1420         AT(11,8),FAC(HEX(8C)),P1$(2),
1430         AT(12,8),FAC(HEX(8C)),P1$(3),
1440         AT(13,8),FAC(HEX(8C)),P1$(4),
1450         AT(14,8),FAC(HEX(8C)),P1$(5),
1460         AT(15,8),FAC(HEX(8C)),P1$(6),
1470         AT(16,8),FAC(HEX(8C)),P1$(7),
1480         AT(17,8),FAC(HEX(8C)),P1$(8),
1490         AT(19,5),"*****",
1500         "*****",
1510         AT(21,8),FAC(HEX(8C)),P1$(9),
1520         AT(23,5),"*****",
1530         "*****",
1540         AT(24,10),"PRESS ENTER TO RETURN TO OUTPUT MENU",
1550 KEYS(BIN(0)&BIN(11)),ON (BIN(0)&BIN(11)) GOTO JMP501, JMP5104
1560 JMP5104:GOSUB' 44(Y%)
1570 GOTO JMP501
1580 JMP404:/*DISPLAY REQUIREMENTS MATRIX*/
1590 FOR P = 1 TO 7

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1600 INIT(HEX(20))P1$(P)
1610 STR(P1$(P),1,24) = LABEL$(P)
1620 FOR R = 1 TO 4
1630 CONVERT DO(P,R) TO STR(P1$(P),18+9*R,7),PIC(###.##)
1640 NEXT R
1650 NEXT P
1660 INIT(HEX(20))P1$(8)
1670 STR(P1$(8),1,24) = "LOWER GRADE FILLS"
1680 FOR R = 1 TO 3
1690 CONVERT GB7(8,R) TO STR(P1$(8),27+9*R,7),PIC(###.##)
1700 NEXT R
1710 ACCEPT AT(3,31),"REQUIREMENTS DISPLAY",
1720         AT(7,36),"CATEGORY",
1730         AT(8,16),"ACTIVITY",AT(8,37),"LT",AT(8,40),"LCDR",
1740         AT(8,55),"CDR",AT(8,64),"CDR1",
1750         AT(10,8),FAC(HEX(8C)),P1$(1),
1760         AT(11,8),FAC(HEX(8C)),P1$(2),
1770         AT(12,8),FAC(HEX(8C)),P1$(3),
1780         AT(13,8),FAC(HEX(8C)),P1$(4),
1790         AT(14,8),FAC(HEX(8C)),P1$(5),
1800         AT(15,8),FAC(HEX(8C)),P1$(6),
1810         AT(16,8),FAC(HEX(8C)),P1$(7),
1820         AT(18,5),"*****",
1830         "*****",
1840         AT(20,8),FAC(HEX(8C)),P1$(8),
1850         AT(22,5),"*****",
1860         "*****",
1870         AT(24,10),"PRESS ENTER TO RETURN TO OUTPUT MENU",
1880 KEYS(BIN(0)&BIN(11)), ON (BIN(0)&BIN(11)) GOTO JMP501,JMP5105
1890 JMP5105:GOSUB 45(Y4)
1900 GOTO JMP501
1910 JMP405:/*DISPLAY ELAPSED TIME (Q7) */
1920 FOR P = 1 TO 8
1930 INIT(HEX(20))P1$(P)
1940 STR(P1$(P),1,24) = LABEL$(P)
1950 FOR R = 1 TO 7
1960 CONVERT ROUND(Q7(P,R),0) TO STR(P1$(P),21+6*R,5),PIC(###)
1970 NEXT R
1980 NEXT P
1990 STR(P1$(8),1,24) = "NON-AVIATION MAN-YEARS"
2000 FOR R = 1 TO 7
2010 CONVERT ROUND(OUTA(R),1) TO STR(P1$(8),21+6*R,5),PIC(###.##)
2020 NEXT R
2030 ACCEPT AT(3,28),"ELAPSED TIME (Q7) DISPLAY",
2040         AT(7,38),"TOUR",
2050         AT(8,16),"ACTIVITY",AT(8,37),"1",AT(8,43),"2",AT(8,49),
2060         "3",AT(8,55),"4",AT(8,61),"5",AT(8,67),"6",AT(8,73),"7",
2070         AT(10,8),FAC(HEX(8C)),P1$(1),
2080         AT(11,8),FAC(HEX(8C)),P1$(2),
2090         AT(12,8),FAC(HEX(8C)),P1$(3),
2100         AT(13,8),FAC(HEX(8C)),P1$(4),
2110         AT(14,8),FAC(HEX(8C)),P1$(5),
2120         AT(15,8),FAC(HEX(8C)),P1$(6),

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2130      AT(16,8),FAC(HEX(8C)),P1$(7);
2140      AT(18,5), "*****";
2150      *****;
2160      AT(20,8),FAC(HEX(8C)),P1$(8);
2170      AT(22,5), "*****";
2180      *****;
2190      AT(24,10),"PRESS ENTER TO RETURN TO OUTPUT MENU";
2200 KEYS(BIN(0)&BIN(11)),FN (BIN(0)&BIN(11)) GOTO JMP501,JMP5100
2210 JMP5100:GOSUB 46(Y$)
2220 GOTO JMP501
2230 RETURN
2240 /*
2250 JMP1407:D3 = 0
2260 MAT T5 = ZER;MAT T8 = ZER
2270 FOR Q = 1 TO ROUND(PRO4/12-1,0)
2280 FOR P = 1 TO 7
2290 T8(1) = T8(1) + INVT(P,Q)
2300 NEXT P
2310 T8(1) = T8(1) + INVT(9,Q)
2320 NEXT Q
2330 FOR Q = ROUND(PRO4/12,0) TO ROUND(PRO5/12-1,0)
2340 FOR P = 1 TO 7
2350 T8(2) = T8(2) + INVT(P,Q)
2360 NEXT P
2370 T8(2) = T8(2) + INVT(9,Q)
2380 NEXT Q
2390 FOR Q = ROUND(PRO5/12,0) TO ROUND(PRO5/12+3,0)
2400 FOR P = 1 TO 7
2410 T8(3) = T8(3) + INVT(P,Q)
2420 NEXT P
2430 T8(3) = T8(3) + INVT(9,Q)
2440 NEXT Q
2450 FOR Q = ROUND(PRO5/12+4,0) TO 30
2460 FOR P = 1 TO 7
2470 T8(4) = T8(4) + INVT(P,Q)
2480 NEXT P
2490 T8(4) = T8(4) + INVT(9,Q)
2500 NEXT Q
2510 FOR Q = 1 TO 11
2520 FOR P = 1 TO 4
2530 T5(1) = T5(1) + INVT(P,Q)
2540 NEXT P
2550 FOR P = 5 TO 7
2560 T5(2) = T5(2) + INVT(P,Q)
2570 NEXT P
2580 T5(2) = T5(2) + INVT(9,Q)
2590 NEXT Q
2600 T8(5) = (11*T5(1))/(6*(T5(1)+T5(2)))
2610 FOR Q = 12 TO 18
2620 FOR P = 1 TO 4
2630 T5(1) = T5(1) + INVT(P,Q)
2640 NEXT P
2650 FOR P = 5 TO 7

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OPTION 8 \*/



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2660 T5(2) = T5(2) + INVT(P,Q)
2670 NEXT P
2680 T5(2)=T5(2)+INVT(9,Q)
2690 NEXT Q
2700 T8(6) = (18*T5(1))/(11*(T5(1)+T5(2)))
2710 T8(7) = (18*T5(1))/(9*(T5(1)+T5(2)))
2720 GOSUB R1(4)
2730 T8(8) = D3
2740 GOSUB R1(5)
2750 T8(8) = T8(8) + D3
2760 GOSUB R1(6)
2770 T8(9) = D3
2780 FOR P = 1 TO 4
2790 T8(P) = ROUND(TR(P),0)
2800 NEXT P
2810 FOR P = 5 TO 9
2820 T8(P) = ROUND(T8(P),2)
2830 NEXT P
2840 X45 = ROUND(INVT(8,31),0):X46 = ROUND(T11,0)
2850 IF Z4# = "YES" THEN JMP 1412
2860 SELECT CRT
2870 D3 = T8(1)+T8(2)+T8(3)+T8(4)
2880 INIT(HEX(20))P1$(1)
2890 STR(P1$(1),1+P3,P5) = A#
2900 STR(P1$(1),3+P5+P3,2) = "IN"
2910 STR(P1$(1),6+P5+P3,PG) = TYPE$(Q(1))
2920 STR(P1$(1),7+P5+PG+P3,9) = "COMMUNITY"
2930 ACCEPT AT(5,1),FAC(HEX(8C)),P1$(1),
2940 AT(7,10),FAC(HEX(8C)),STR(X#,1,40),AT(7,54),
2950 FAC(HEX(8C)),D#,AT(8,54),FAC(HEX(8C)),T4,
2960 AT(9,10),"COMMUNITY POPULATION",AT(9,45),"FLEET OPPORTUNIT
2970 Y",
2980 AT(10,7),"GRADE",AT(10,16),"NUMBER",
2990 AT(11,5),"SENIOR CDR",AT(11,18),FAC(HEX(8C)),T8(1),
3000 PIC(####),
3010 AT(12,5),"JUNIOR CDR",AT(12,18),FAC(HEX(8C)),T8(2),
3020 PIC(####),AT(12,40),"COMMAND OPPORTUNITY",AT(12,62),FAC(HEX(8C)),
3030 T8(9),PIC(##.##),
3040 AT(13,5),"LT. CDR",AT(13,18),FAC(HEX(8C)),T8(3),PIC(####),
3050 AT(13,40),"DEPT HEAD OPPORTUNITY",AT(13,62),FAC(HEX(8C)),T8(8),
3060 PIC(##.##),
3070 AT(14,5),"LIEUTENANT",AT(14,18),FAC(HEX(8C)),T8(4),PIC(####),
3080 AT(16,5),"TOTAL",AT(16,18),FAC(HEX(8C)),D3,PIC(####),
3090 AT(17,5),"*****"
3100 *****
3110 AT(18,50),"ACIP PROJECTION",
3120 AT(19,5),"ACCESSIONS",AT(19,23),FAC(HEX(8C)),
3130 X45,PIC(####),AT(19,50),"GATE 1",AT(19,60),
3140 FAC(HEX(8C)),T8(5),PIC(##.##),
3150 AT(20,50),"GATE 2",AT(20,60),FAC(HEX(8C)),T8(6),PIC(##.##),
3160 AT(21,5),"FIRST TOUR LENGTH",AT(21,25),FAC(HEX(8C)),
3170 X46,PIC(##),AT(21,50),"GATE 3",AT(21,60),
3180 FAC(HEX(8C)),T8(7),PIC(##.##),

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3190 AT(23,5),"DO YOU WISH TO CONTINUE IN-PROCESS MONITORING?",!
3200 AT(23,55),FAC(HEX(81)),Z1$,CH(3),AT(23,61),"(YES/NO)",!
3210 AT(24,5),"PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE",AT(24,35),"PRESS PF-1 TO
3220 0 SUPPRESS PRINT",KEYS(BIN(0)&BIN(1)),KEY(PR)
3230 JMP1412:IF PR=1 THEN END
3240 MAT Q9=ZER
3250 MAT T5=ZER
3260 FOR P = 1 TO 7
3270 FOR Q = 1 TO ROUND(PRD4/12-1,0)
3280 Q9(P,1) = Q9(P,1) + INVT(P,Q)
3290 Q9(P,5) = Q9(P,5) + INVT(P,Q)
3300 NEXT Q
3310 FOR Q = ROUND(PRD4/12,0) TO ROUND(PRO5/12-1,0)
3320 Q9(P,2) = Q9(P,2) + INVT(P,Q)
3330 Q9(P,5) = Q9(P,5) + INVT(P,Q)
3340 NEXT Q
3350 FOR Q = ROUND(PRO5/12,0) TO ROUND(PRO5/12+3,0)
3360 Q9(P,3) = Q9(P,3) + INVT(P,Q)
3370 Q9(P,5) = Q9(P,5) + INVT(P,Q)
3380 NEXT Q
3390 FOR Q = ROUND(PRO5/12+4,0) TO 30
3400 Q9(P,4) = Q9(P,4) + INVT(P,Q)
3410 Q9(P,5) = Q9(P,5) + INVT(P,Q)
3420 NEXT Q
3430 NEXT P
3440 FOR P = 1 TO 7
3450 FOR Q = 1 TO 7
3460 Q9(P,Q) = ROUND(Q9(P,Q),0)
3470 NEXT Q
3480 NEXT P
3490 FOR Q = 1 TO ROUND(PRD4/12-1,0)
3500 T5(1) = T5(1) + INVT(9,Q)
3510 T5(5) = T5(5) + INVT(9,Q)
3520 NEXT Q
3530 FOR Q = ROUND(PRD4/12,0) TO ROUND(PRO5/12-1,0)
3540 T5(2) = T5(2) + INVT(9,Q)
3550 T5(5) = T5(5) + INVT(9,Q)
3560 NEXT Q
3570 FOR Q = ROUND(PRO5/12,0) TO ROUND(PRO5/12+3,0)
3580 T5(3) = T5(3) + INVT(9,Q)
3590 T5(5) = T5(5) + INVT(9,Q)
3600 NEXT Q
3610 FOR Q = ROUND(PRO5/12+4,0) TO 30
3620 T5(4) = T5(4) + INVT(9,Q)
3630 T5(5) = T5(5) + INVT(9,Q)
3640 NEXT Q
3650 FOR P = 1 TO 5
3660 T5(P) = ROUND(T5(P),0)
3670 NEXT P
3680 D3 = T8(1) + T8(2) + T8(3) + T8(4)
3690 Q = LEN(TYPE$(Q11)):R = INT((25-Q)/2)
3700 STR(B$,R,Q) = TYPE$(Q11)
3710 STR(B$,R+Q+2,9) = "COMMUNITY"

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3720 SELECT PRINTER
3730 PRINT PAGE
3740 PRINT SKIP(4)
3750 PRINT TAB(58),"SUMMARY DATA"
3760 PRINT SKIP(1),TAB(49),D4;
3770 IF Z4$="YES" THEN PRINT TAB(120),"GROUP ";STR(Y4,130,1)
3780 IF A4 = "NAVAL AVIATORS" THEN PRINT TAB(58),A4,TAB(120),D4; ELSE
3790 PRINT TAB(55),A4,TAB(120),D4;
3800 PRINT TAB(120),T4;
3810 PRINT SKIP(1),X54;
3820 PRINT SKIP(1)
3830 IF S1(Q11,1)>0 THEN JMP1420
3840 PRINT USING SHP20,"RETENTION",ROUND(R02*100,0),"%", "NE"
3850 PRINT USING SHP30,"COMMUNITY"
3860 PRINT USING SHP31,"PLDNEACK FRACTION",P0(1)*100,"%", "PLANNING"
3870 PRINT USING SHP51,"FACTORS."
3880 GOTO JMP1421
3890 JMP1420:PRINT USING SHP20,"RETENTION",ROUND(R02*100,0),"%",
3900 "NUMBER OF SQUADRONS",S1(Q11,1)
3910 SHP20:FMT COL(10),CH(20),COL(32),PIC(##),COL(35),CH(1),COL(75),
3920 CH(25),COL(105),PIC(##)
3930 PRINT USING SHP30,"AIRCRAFT PER SQUADRON",S1(Q11,2)
3940 SHP30:FMT COL(74),CH(25),COL(105),PIC(##)
3950 PRINT USING SHP31,"PLDNEACK FRACTION",P0(1)*100,"%", "CREW FACTOR"
3960 ,S1(Q11,3)
3970 SHP31:FMT COL(10),CH(20),COL(32),PIC(##),COL(35),CH(1),COL(74),
3980 CH(25),COL(105),PIC(##)
3990 INIT(HEX(20))F4;
4000 STR(F4,1,LEN(A4)) = A4;
4010 STR(F4,2+LEN(A4),8) = "PER CREW"
4020 IF A4 = "NAVAL AVIATORS" THEN S = 4 ELSE S = 5
4030 PRINT USING SHP51,F4,S1(Q11,S)
4040 SHP51:FMT COL(74),CH(30),COL(105),PIC(##)
4050 JMP1421:PRINT SKIP(1),X54;
4060 PRINT SKIP(2),TAB(57),"COMMUNITY POPULATION"
4070 PRINT SKIP(1)
4080 IF A4 = "NAVAL AVIATORS" THEN
4090 TDES4 = "ACCESSIONS TO TRAINING (132X)" ELSE
4100 TDES4 = "ACCESSIONS TO TRAINING (137X)"
4110 IF A4 = "NAVAL AVIATORS" THEN
4120 DES4 = "ACCESSIONS TO 131X DESIGNATOR" ELSE
4130 DES4 = "ACCESSIONS TO 132X DESIGNATOR"
4140 IF A4 = "NAVAL AVIATORS" THEN J1 = 1 ELSE J1 = 2
4150 ACC1 = (INVT(8,31))*TCO(A1(Q11,J1),1)
4160 PRINT USING SHP33,TDES4,ROUND(ACC1,0),"SENIOR COMMANDERS",T8(4)
4170 SHP33:FMT COL(10),CH(30),COL(42),PIC(####),COL(55),CH(18),COL(75)
4180 ,PIC(####)
4190 PRINT USING SHP34,"COMMANDERS",T8(2),"COMMAND OPPORTUNITY",T8(2)
4200 SHP34:FMT COL(55),CH(18),COL(75),PIC(####),COL(90),CH(23),COL(115)
4210 ,PIC(##)
4220 PRINT USING SHP35,DES4,ROUND(INVT(8,31),0),"LT. COMMANDERS",T8(2)
4230 ,"DEPT HEAD OPPORTUNITY",T8(2)
4240 SHP35:FMT COL(10),CH(30),COL(42),PIC(####),COL(55),CH(18),COL(75)

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4250 ,PIC(####),COL(90),CH(23),COL(115),PIC(#.##)
4260 PRINT USING SHP33,"FIRST TOUR LENGTH",X40,"LIEUTENANTS",T8(1)
4270 PRINT SKIP(1)
4280 PRINT USING SHP34,"          TOTALS",DB
4290 DB = ROUND((T5(5)/DB)*100,0)
4300 PRINT SKIP(1),X54
4310 PRINT SKIP(2),TAB(29),"DISTRIBUTION BY GRADE AND ACTIVITY"
4320 PRINT SKIP(1),TAB(21),"ACTIVITY" GRADE"
4330 PRINT TAB(45),"LT      LCDR      CDR      SEN CDR      TOTAL
4340 ACIP PROJECTIONS"
4350 INIT(HEX(20))P14(1)
4360 FOR P = 1 TO 7
4370 STR(P14(P),14,25)=LABEL$(P)
4380 FOR Q = 1 TO 5
4390 CONVERT Q3(P,Q) TO STR(P14(P),31+8*Q,8),PIC(#####)
4400 NEXT Q
4410 NEXT P
4420 STR(P14(8),14,25)=LABEL$(9)
4430 FOR Q = 1 TO 5
4440 CONVERT T5(Q) TO STR(P14(8),31+8*Q,8),PIC(#####)
4450 NEXT Q
4460 FOR P = 2 TO 4
4470 STR(P14(P),94,4) = "GATE"
4480 CONVERT P-1 TO STR(P14(P),100,1),PIC(#)
4490 CONVERT T8(P+3) TO STR(P14(P),100,4),PIC(#.##)
4500 NEXT P
4510 STR(P14(8),80,25) = "NON-AVIATION" Z"
4520 CONVERT DB TO STR(P14(8),107,2),PIC(##)
4530 FOR P = 1 TO 8
4540 PRINT P14(P)
4550 NEXT P
4560 IF A$ = "NAVAL AVIATORS" THEN MAT Q77 = Q85 ELSE MAT Q77 = Q89
4570 STR(P14(9),14,25) = "LOWER GRADE FILLS"
4580 FOR P = 2 TO 3
4590 CONVERT ROUND(Q37(8,P),0) TO STR(P14(9),31+8*P,8),PIC(#####)
4600 Q77(P) = Q77(P)+ROUND(Q37(8,P),0)
4610 NEXT P
4620 T5(20) = ROUND(Q37(8,2)+Q37(8,3)+Q37(8,4),0)
4630 Q78 = 0
4640 IF Q37(8,2)/DB(2)>Q37(8,3)/DB(3) THEN Q78 = Q37(8,2)/DB(2) ELSE
4650 Q78 = Q37(8,3)/DB(3)
4660 IF Q78<Q37(8,4)/DB(4) THEN Q78 = Q37(8,4)/DB(4)
4670 IF ROUND(Q78,2) = 0 THEN JMP1408
4680 PRINT SKIP(1),TAB(14),STR(X44,1,97)
4690 FOR P = 2 TO 4
4700 IF ROUND(Q78,2)=ROUND(Q37(8,P)/DB(P),2) THEN JMP1406
4710 NEXT P
4720 JMP1406:STR(P14(9),80,25) = "HI UP DETAIL" Z"
4730 IF P = 2 THEN GRA$ = "(LCDR)"
4740 IF P = 3 THEN GRA$ = "(CDR)"
4750 IF P = 4 THEN GRA$ = "(SR CDR)"
4760 STR(P14(9),99,8) = STR(GRA$,1,8)
4770 CONVERT ROUND(Q78,2)*100 TO STR(P14(9),108,2),PIC(##)

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4780 PRINT P1$(9)
4790 IF A$="NAVAL AVIATORS" THEN MAT Q85 = Q77 ELSE MAT Q83 = Q77
4800 PRINT TAB(14),STR(X4$,1,97)
4810 JMP1408:FOR P = 1 TO 7
4820 FOR Q = 1 TO 7
4830 T5(17) = T5(17) + I4(P,Q)
4840 NEXT Q
4850 NEXT P
4860 T5(17) = T5(17)-Q74
4870 T5(15) = ACC1
4880 T5(16) = ACC1 - INVT(8,31)
4890 T5(18) = Q76
4900 IF A$ = "NAVAL FLIGHT OFFICERS" THEN JMP1410
4910 FOR P = 1 TO 4
4920 T5(14+P) = ROUND(T5(14+P),0)
4930 Q75(P) = Q75(P) + T5(14+P)
4940 Q75(5) = Q75(5) + T5(14+P)
4950 NEXT P
4960 GOTO JMP1411
4970 JMP1410:FOR P = 1 TO 4
4980 T5(14+P) = ROUND(T5(14+P),0)
4990 Q79(P) = Q79(P) + T5(14+P)
5000 Q79(5) = Q79(5) + T5(14+P)
5010 NEXT P
5020 JMP1411:INIT(HEX(20))P14(1)
5030 STR(P14(1),30,38) = "TOTAL ANNUAL PCS MOVES THIS COMMUNITY "
5040 CONVERT (T5(15)+T5(16)+T5(17)+T5(18)) TO STR(P14(1),74,5),
5050 PIC(#####)
5060 PRINT SKIP(1),X5$
5070 PRINT SKIP(1),P14(1)
5080 PRINT SKIP(1),X5$
5090 PRINT SKIP(1),TAB(1),STR(Y$,1,123)
5100 SELECT CRT
5110 END
5120 JMP1408:GOSUB 58
5130 PRINT PAGE
5140 SELECT CRT
5150 END
5160 *****
5170 *
5180 *      #81 - THIS SUBROUTINE COMPUTES FLEET ASSIGNMENT      *
5190 *      OPPORTUNITY GIVEN THE TOUR NUMBER J.  THE          *
5200 *      RESULT IS RETURNED TO OUTPUT PRINT ROUTINE          *
5210 *
5220 *****
5230 DEFFN' R1(J)
5240 D3=0:MAT T6 = ZER:MAT T7 = ZER
5250 FOR N = 1 TO 7
5260 IF STR(T9$(1,J),3*N,3) = "NNN" THEN JMP8102
5270 CONVERT STR(T9$(1,J),3*N,3) TO T6(N)
5280 FOR I = 1 TO 7
5290 IF STR(T9$(I,J),3*N,3) = "NNN" THEN JMP8101
5300 CONVERT STR(T9$(I,J),3*N,3) TO T7(20)

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5310 T7(N) = T7(N) + T7(20)
5320 JMPB101:NEXT I
5330 JMPB102:NEXT N
5340 FOR N = 1 TO 7
5350 IF T7(N) <= 0 THEN JMPB103
5360 T1 = Q7(N,J-1)
5370 T6(N) = (T6(N)/T7(N))*I4(N,J-1)
5380 T7(20) = INVT(8,31)
5390 FOR P = 1 TO INT((T1/12)+1)
5400 T7(20) = T7(20)*R0(P)
5410 NEXT P
5420 D3 = D3 + T6(N)/T7(20)
5430 JMPB103:NEXT N
5440 RETURN

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5450 *****
5460 *
5470 *      #58 - THIS SUBROUTINE PRODUCES A SUMMARY PRINT
5480 *      FOR MULTIPLE COMMUNITY RUNS WHICH GIVES
5490 *      ACTIVITY/GRADE DISTRIBUTIONS AND AN
5500 *      ACCESSION SUMMARY.
5510 *
5520 *****
5530 DEFFN' 58
5540 MAT T6 = ZER; MAT T7 = ZER
5550 FOR P = 1 TO 3
5560 FOR Q = 1 TO 3
5570 TOTA(P,Q) = ROUND(TOTA(P,Q),0)
5580 TOTN(P,Q) = ROUND(TOTN(P,Q),0)
5590 T7(P) = T7(P) + TOTA(P,Q)
5600 T7(P+3) = T7(P+3) + TOTN(P,Q)
5610 NEXT Q
5620 NEXT P
5630 FOR Q = 1 TO 3
5640 FOR P = 1 TO 3
5650 T6(Q) = T6(Q) + TOTA(P,Q)
5660 T6(Q+3) = T6(Q+3) + TOTN(P,Q)
5670 NEXT P
5680 NEXT Q
5690 FOR P = 1 TO 3
5700 PTR(P) = ROUND(PTR(P),0)
5710 PTR(P+7) = ROUND(PTR(P+7),0)
5720 T6(7) = T6(7) + PTR(P)
5730 T6(8) = T6(8) + PTR(P+7)
5740 NEXT P
5750 FOR P = 4 TO 7
5760 PTR(P) = ROUND(PTR(P),0)
5770 PTR(P+7) = ROUND(PTR(P+7),0)
5780 T6(9) = T6(9) + PTR(P)
5790 T6(10) = T6(10) + PTR(P+7)
5800 NEXT P
5810 SELECT PRINTER
5820 PRINT PAGE
5830 PRINT SKIP(4)
5840 PRINT TAB(55), "MULTIPLE RUN SUMMARY";
5850 PRINT TAB(100), D$
5860 PRINT TAB(100), T$
5870 A$ = "NAVAL AVIATORS": MAT TOT = TOTA; K1, K2 = 0: MAT Q77 = Q75
5880 FOR P = 1 TO 15
5890 IF STR(MGROUP$, P, 1) <> "X" AND STR(BGROUP$, P, 1) <> "0" THEN JMP5801
5900 NEXT P
5910 A$ = "NAVAL FLIGHT OFFICERS": MAT TOT = TOTN; K1 = 8; K2 = 3: MAT Q77 = Q72
5920 JMP5801: PRINT SKIP(1), TAB(58), A$
5930 PRINT SKIP(1), X$
5940 PRINT SKIP(1), TAB(48), "DISTRIBUTION BY GRADE AND ACTIVITY"
5950 PRINT SKIP(1), TAB(38), "ACTIVITY"
5960 PRINT TAB(61), "LT    LCDR    CDR    TOTAL"

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5970 FOR P = 1 TO 7
5980 PRINT USING SHP5801, LABEL$(P);
5990 FOR Q = 1 TO 3
6000 PRINT USING SHP5802, TOT(P, Q);
6010 NEXT Q
6020 PRINT USING SHP5803, T7(P+K1)
6030 NEXT P
6040 PRINT USING SHP5801, LABEL$(9);
6050 FOR Q = 1 TO 3
6060 PRINT USING SHP5802, TOT(8, Q);
6070 NEXT Q
6080 PRINT USING SHP5803, T7(8+K1);
6090 PRINT SKIP(0), TAB(58), "-----"
6100 PRINT SKIP(1)
6110 PRINT TAB(30), "TOTALS";
6120 T7(17)=0
6130 FOR Q = 1 TO 3
6140 T7(17) = T7(17) + TC(Q+K2)
6150 PRINT USING SHP5802, TC(Q+K2);
6160 NEXT Q
6170 PRINT USING SHP5803, T7(17)
6180 PRINT SKIP(1), X5$
6190 PRINT SKIP(1), TAB(30), "TOTAL ANNUAL PCS MOVES ";
6200 PRINT USING SHP5803, G77(5)
6210 PRINT SKIP(1), X5$
6220 PRINT SKIP(1)
6230 PRINT TAB(45), "ACCESSION REQUIREMENTS BY TRAINING PIPELINE"
6240 PRINT SKIP(2), TAB(63), "TO TRAINING      TO DESIGNATOR";
6250 IF A$ = "NAVAL AVIATORS" THEN PRINT " (PTR)" ELSE PRINT " (INFOT)"
6260 IF A$ = "NAVAL AVIATORS" THEN L=0 ELSE L=3
6270 FOR P = 1 TO 3
6280 PRINT USING SHP5801, TRA4(P+L);
6290 PRINT USING SHP5804, PTR(P+L+7);
6300 PRINT USING SHP5805, PTR(P+L);
6310 IF P<3 THEN PRINT
6320 NEXT P
6330 IF L > 0 THEN PRINT ELSE JMP580C
6340 PRINT USING SHP5801, TRA4(7);
6350 PRINT USING SHP5804, PTR(14);
6360 PRINT USING SHP5805, PTR(7);
6370 T6(7) = T6(9); T6(8)=T6(10)
6380 JMP580C:PRINT SKIP(0), TAB(66), "-----", TAB(85), "-----"
6390 PRINT SKIP(1), TAB(30), "TOTALS";
6400 PRINT USING SHP5804, TC(8);
6410 PRINT USING SHP5805, T6(7)
6420 PRINT SKIP(1), X5$
6430 IF L = 3 THEN L = 15
6440 K = 0
6450 FOR P = 1 TO 14
6460 IF STR(MGROUP$, P+L, 1)<>"X" AND STR(BGROUP$, P+L, 1)<>"0" THEN
6470     JMP580R
6480 IF K>0 THEN JMP580B
6490 K=1

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6500 PRINT SKIP(1),TAB(20),"NOTE: THE FOLLOWING SUBCOMMUNITIES ARE NOT"
6510 PRINT TAB(26),"INCLUDED IN THE RESULTS PRESENTED ABOVE:"
6520 PRINT SKIP(1)
6530 JMP5803:PRINT TAB(30),TYPE$(P)
6540 JMP5808:NEXT P
6550 IF K=0 THEN JMP5811
6560 PRINT SKIP(1),X5$
6570 JMP5811:PRINT TAB(70),Y$: IF L>0 THEN RETURN
6580 FOR P = 16 TO 30
6590 IF STR(MGROUP$,P,1)<>"X" AND STR(BGROUP$,P,1)<>"0" THEN JMP5810
6600 NEXT P
6610 RETURN
6620 JMP5810:A$="NAVAL FLIGHT OFFICERS":MAT TOT=TOTN:K1=8:K2=3
6630 MAT Q77 = Q79
6640 PRINT PAGE
6650 PRINT SKIP(4)
6660 PRINT TAB(55),"MULTIPLE RUN SUMMARY (CONT.)"
6670 GOTO JMP5801
6680 SHP5801:FMT COL(30),CH(25)
6690 SHP5802:FMT COL(55),PIC(#####)
6700 SHP5803:FMT COL(80),PIC(#####)
6710 SHP5804:FMT COL(63),PIC(#####)
6720 SHP5805:FMT COL(82),PIC(#####)

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'OFFPRIN' SUBROUTINES

```

6740 *****
6750 *
6760 *      #41 - THIS SUBROUTINE CREATES A PRINT OF THE
6770 *      SUMMARY SCREEN FOR THE CURRENT RUN/ITERATION.
6780 *
6790 *****
6800 DEFFN' 41(Y$)
6810 SELECT PRINTER
6820 N$ = HEX(FF)
6830 D10=ROUND(INVT(R,31),2)
6840 P9 = INT((79-P5-P6-25)/2)
6850 PRINT PAGE
6860 PRINT X5$
6870 PRINT SKIP(4),COL(21+P9),P1$(1)
6880 PRINT USING SHP10,Y$,D1$
6890 SHP10:FMT COL(30),CH(40),COL(80),CH(8)
6900 PRINT COL(80),T1$
6910 PRINT SKIP(1),COL(41),"FRACTION OF FILL"
6920 PRINT USING SHP1,"SENIOR COMMANDERS",D9(4)
6930 PRINT USING SHP1,"COMMANDERS",D9(3)
6940 PRINT USING SHP1,"LT. COMMANDERS",D9(2)
6950 PRINT USING SHP1,"LT. AND BELOW",D9(1)
6960 SHP1:FMT COL(30),CH(19),COL(50),PIC(##.###)
6970 PRINT COL(30),"=====
6980 PRINT SKIP(1)
6990 PRINT USING SHP2,"ACCESSIONS",D10
7000 PRINT USING SHP2,"FIRST TOUR LENGTH",T11
7010 SHP2:FMT COL(31),CH(18),COL(60),PIC(##.##)
7020 PRINT SKIP(2),X5$
7030 SELECT CRT
7040 N$ = N$ XOR HEX(FF)
7050 RETURN

```

# 'OFFPRIN' SUBROUTINES

```

7070 *****
7080 *
7090 *      #42 - THIS SUBROUTINE PRODUCES A PRINT OF THE
7100 *      OUTPUT FLOW MATRIX I4 IN RESPONSE TO THE
7110 *      SPECIFICATION OF THE USER.
7120 *
7130 *****
7140 DEFFN' 42(Y$)
7150 SELECT PRINTER
7160 IF N$ = HEX(00) THEN JMP5050
7170 PRINT PAGE
7180 PRINT X5$
7190 JMP5050:N$ = N$ XOR HEX(FF)
7200 FOR P = 1 TO 7
7210 INIT(HEX(20))P1$(P)
7220 FOR R = 1 TO 7
7230 CONVERT I4(P,R) TO STR(P1$(P),7*R-6,G),PIC(###.##)
7240 NEXT R
7250 NEXT P
7260 PRINT SKIP(4),TAB(53),"NODE FLOW VALUES"
7270 PRINT SKIP(1),TAB(55),"TOUR NUMBERS"
7280 PRINT SKIP(1)
7290 PRINT USING SHP9, "ACTIVITY", "ONE", "TWO", "THREE", "FOUR", "FIVE",
7300 "SIX", "SEVEN"
7310 SHP9:FMT COL(29),CH(8),COL(50),CH(3),COL(57),CH(3),COL(63),CH(5),
7320 COL(70),CH(4),COL(77),CH(4),COL(85),CH(3),COL(91),CH(5)
7330 PRINT SKIP(1)
7340 SHP3:FMT COL(23),CH(24),COL(48),CH(43)
7350 FOR P=1 TO 7
7360 PRINT USING SHP3, LABEL$(P),P1$(P)
7370 NEXT P
7380 PRINT SKIP(1),TAB(26),"*****"
7390 *****
7400 PRINT SKIP(2),X5$
7410 SELECT CRT
7420 INIT(HEX(20))B$
7430 IF Y2 = 1 THEN SELECT PRINTER ELSE RETURN
7440 STR(B$,1,LEN(TYPE$(Q1))) = TYPE$(Q1)
7450 STR(B$,LEN(TYPE$(Q1))+2,9) = "COMMUNITY"
7460 IF N$ = HEX(00) THEN JMP5057
7470 PRINT PAGE
7480 PRINT X5$
7490 JMP5057:N$ = N$ XOR HEX(FF)
7500 PRINT SKIP(2),TAB(54),B$
7510 PRINT SKIP(1),TAB(58),"INVENTORY DISPLAY"
7520 PRINT SKIP(1),TAB(54),"YEARS OF AVIATION SERVICE"
7530 PRINT SKIP(1),TAB(10),"ACTIVITY",TAB(32),"1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9    10   11   12   13   14   15   16   17   18   19   20"
7540 6    7    8    9    10   11   12   13   14   15   16   17   18   19   20
7550 19    20"

```

'OFFPRIN' SUBROUTINES

```
7560 PRINT SKIP(1),TAB(1),X4$
7570 FOR P = 1 TO 8
7580 PRINT USING FLOW10,LABEL$(P);
7590 FOR Q = 1 TO 19
7600 PRINT USING FLOW20, ROUND(INVT(P,Q),0);
7610 NEXT Q
7620 PRINT USING FLOW20, ROUND(INVT(P,20),0)
7630 NEXT P
7640 FLOW10:FMT COL(2),CH(25),XX(2)
7650 FLOW20:FMT COL(28),PIC(###.##)
7660 PRINT SKIP(1),TAB(1),X4$
7670 PRINT USING FLOW1,LABEL$(9);
7680 FLOW1:FMT COL(2),CH(25),XX(2)
7690 FLOW2:FMT COL(28),PIC(#####)
7700 FOR Q = 1 TO 19
7710 PRINT USING FLOW2, ROUND(INVT(9,Q),0);
7720 NEXT Q
7730 PRINT USING FLOW2,ROUND(INVT(9,20),0)
7740 PRINT TAB(1),X4$
7750 PRINT SKIP(2),X5$
7760 SELECT CRT
7770 RETURN
```

'DEFFPRIN' SUBROUTINES

```

7790 *****
7800 *
7810 *      #43 - THIS SUBROUTINE PRINTS A COPY OF THE SELECTED *
7820 *      INVENTORY ENTRIES FROM THE DISPLAY SECTION. *
7830 *
7840 *****
7850 DEFFN' 43(Y4)
7860 SELECT PRINTER
7870 IF N4 = HEX(00) THEN JMP5051
7880 PRINT PAGE
7890 PRINT X54
7900 JMP5051:N4 = N4 XOR HEX(FF)
7910 PRINT SKIP(4),COL(53),"INVENTORY DISPLAY"
7920 PRINT SKIP(1),COL(31),"SELECT FOUR YEARS FOR OUTPUT BETWEEN 1 AND 1
7930 30"
7940 PRINT SKIP(2)
7950 PRINT USING SHP4,"FIRST YEAR",T15(1)
7960 SHP4:FMT COL(30),CH(14),COL(51),PIC(##)
7970 PRINT SKIP(1)
7980 PRINT USING SHP4,"SECOND YEAR",T15(2)
7990 PRINT SKIP(1)
8000 PRINT USING SHP4,"THIRD YEAR",T15(3)
8010 PRINT SKIP(1)
8020 PRINT USING SHP4,"FOURTH YEAR",T15(4)
8030 PRINT SKIP(2),X54
8040 SELECT CRT
8050 RETURN

```

'OFFPRIN' SUBROUTINES

```

8070 *****
8080 *
8090 *      #44 - THIS SUBROUTINE PRINTS THE SELECTED INVENTORY
8100 *      IDENTIFIED IN #43.
8110 *
8120 *****
8130 DEFFN' 44(Y$)
8140 SELECT PRINTER
8150 FOR P = 1 TO 9
8160 INIT(HEX(20))P1$(P)
8170 STR(P1$(P),1,24) = LABEL$(P)
8180 FOR R = 1 TO 4
8190 CONVERT INVT(P,T15(R)) TO STR(P1$(P),12+3*R,C),PIC(### ##)
8200 NEXT R
8210 NEXT P
8220 IF N$ = HEX(00) THEN JMP5052
8230 PRINT PAGE
8240 PRINT X5$
8250 JMP5052:N$ = N$ XOR HEX(FF)
8260 PRINT SKIP(2),TAB(53),"INVENTORY DISPLAY"
8270 PRINT SKIP(3),TAB(50),"YEARS"
8280 PRINT USING SHP5,"ACTIVITY",T15(1),T15(2),T15(3),T15(4)
8290 SHP5:FMT COL(37),CH(10),COL(59),PIC(##),COL(68),PIC(##),COL(77),
8300 PIC(##),COL(86),PIC(##)
8310 PRINT SKIP(1),TAB(29),P1$(1)
8320 PRINT TAB(29),P1$(2)
8330 PRINT TAB(29),P1$(3)
8340 PRINT TAB(29),P1$(4)
8350 PRINT TAB(29),P1$(5)
8360 PRINT TAB(29),P1$(6)
8370 PRINT TAB(29),P1$(7)
8380 PRINT TAB(29),P1$(8)
8390 PRINT SKIP(1),TAB(26),"*****"
8400 *****
8410 PRINT SKIP(1),TAB(29),P1$(9)
8420 PRINT SKIP(1),TAB(26),"*****"
8430 *****
8440 PRINT SKIP(2),X5$
8450 SELECT CRT
8460 RETURN

```

# 'DEFPIN' SUBROUTINES

```

8480 *****
8490 *
8500 *      #45 - THIS SUBROUTINE PRINTS THE REQUIREMENTS
8510 *      MATRIX SHOWING THE REQUIREMENTS REMAINING
8520 *      TO BE FILLED.
8530 *
8540 *****
8550 DEFPIN' 45(Y$)
8560 SELECT PRINTER
8570 FOR P = 1 TO 7
8580 INIT(HEX(20))P1$(P)
8590 STR(P1$(P),1,24) = LABEL$(P)
8600 FOR R = 1 TO 4
8610 CONVERT DO(P,R) TO STR(P1$(P),1819*R,7),PIC(####.##)
8620 NEXT R
8630 NEXT P
8640 INIT(HEX(20))P1$(8)
8650 STR(P1$(8),1,24) = "LOWER GRADE FILLS"
8660 FOR R = 1 TO 3
8670 CONVERT QB7(8,R) TO STR(P1$(8),2713*R,7),PIC(####.##)
8680 NEXT R
8690 IF N$ = HEX(00) THEN JMP505B
8700 PRINT PAGE
8710 PRINT X5$
8720 JMP505B:N$ = N$ XOR HEX(FF)
8730 PRINT SKIP(2),TAB(52),"REQUIREMENTS DISPLAY"
8740 PRINT SKIP(3),TAB(57),"CATEGORY"
8750 PRINT TAB(37),"ACTIVITY"          LT          LCDF          CDF          CDF
8760 R+"
8770 PRINT SKIP(1),TAB(23),P1$(1)
8780 PRINT TAB(23),P1$(2)
8790 PRINT TAB(23),P1$(3)
8800 PRINT TAB(23),P1$(4)
8810 PRINT TAB(23),P1$(5)
8820 PRINT TAB(23),P1$(6)
8830 PRINT TAB(23),P1$(7)
8840 PRINT SKIP(1),TAB(26),"*****"
8850 *****
8860 PRINT SKIP(1),TAB(23),P1$(8)
8870 PRINT SKIP(1),TAB(26),"*****"
8880 *****
8890 PRINT SKIP(2),X5$
8900 SELECT CRT
8910 RETURN

```

'OFFPRIN' SUBROUTINES

```

8930 *****
8940 *
8950 *      #46 - THIS SUBROUTINE PRINTS THE VALUES IN THE
8960 *      ELAPSED TIME MATRIX G7().
8970 *
8980 *****
8990 DEFFN' 46(Y$)
9000 SELECT PRINTER
9010 FOR P = 1 TO 7
9020 INIT(HEX(20))P1$(P)
9030 STR(P1$(P),1,24) = LABEL$(P)
9040 FOR R = 1 TO 7
9050 CONVERT ROUND(G7(P,R),0) TO STR(P1$(P),21+5*R,3),PIC(###)
9060 NEXT R
9070 NEXT P
9080 STR(P1$(8),1,24) = "NON-AVIATION MAN-YEARS"
9090 FOR R = 1 TO 7
9100 CONVERT ROUND(OUTA(R),0) TO STR(P1$(8),21+5*R,3),PIC(###)
9110 NEXT R
9120 IF N$ = HEX(00) THEN JMP5054
9130 PRINT PAGE
9140 PRINT X5$
9150 JMP5054:N$ = N$ XOR HEX(FE)
9160 PRINT SKIP(2),TAB(42),"ELAPSED TIME (G7) DISPLAY"
9170 PRINT SKIP(3),TAB(72),"TOUR"
9180 PRINT TAB(37),"ACTIVITY"          1      2      3      4      5      6      7
9190 7"
9200 PRINT SKIP(1),TAB(29),P1$(1)
9210 PRINT TAB(29),P1$(2)
9220 PRINT TAB(29),P1$(3)
9230 PRINT TAB(29),P1$(4)
9240 PRINT TAB(29),P1$(5)
9250 PRINT TAB(29),P1$(6)
9260 PRINT TAB(29),P1$(7)
9270 PRINT SKIP(1),TAB(26),"*****"
9280 *****
9290 PRINT SKIP(1),TAB(29),P1$(8)
9300 PRINT SKIP(1),TAB(26),"*****"
9310 *****
9320 PRINT SKIP(2),X5$
9330 SELECT CRT
9340 RETURN

```



'OFFPRIN' SUBROUTINES

```
9360 *****
9370 *
9380 *      #47 - THIS SUBROUTINE PRINTS A COMPLETE SET OF
9390 *      PRINTS AS SPECIFIED IN #41-#46. THE RESULT
9400 *      ARE LISTED IDENTICALLY TO THE INDIVIDUAL
9410 *      PRINTS AT TWO DISPLAYS PER PAGE.
9420 *
9430 *****
9440 DEFFN' 47(Y$)
9450 Y2 = 1
9460 GOSUB' 41(Y$)
9470 GOSUB' 42(Y$)
9480 GOSUB' 45(Y$)
9490 GOSUB' 46(Y$)
9500 Y2 = 0
9510 RETURN
```

# Basic Cross Reference

String Variable (Common)	A\$ 27 100 5870	410 5910	1890 6380	1750 6380	1730 6680	6000	4000	8010	4080	4110	4140	4560	4730	4900
Float Array (Common)	AI(15,9) 110	4150												
Float Variable (Common)	ACC1 140	4150	4160	4870	4880									
String Variable (Common)	B\$ 70 120	2700	3700	3710	3760	7440	7450	7500						
String Variable (Static)	BGRNPF\$ 16 5890	6460	6590											
String Variable (Common)	C\$ 70 120													
String Variable (Common)	D\$ 8 110	1700	2000	2100	2200	4700	7050	7780	7790	5850	6880			
Float Array (Common)	DO(17,4) 100	350	1630	8610										
Float Variable (Static)	D10 6830	6990												
Float Variable (Static)	D3 2250	2730	2750	2770	7870	3080	4630	4630	4630	4520	5240	5420	5420	
Float Array (Common)	DB(8) 110	370	370	4640	4640	4640	4640	4660	4700					
Float Array (Common)	D3(4) 110	330	350	350	370	1700	1700	1740	5600	6380	6380	6960		
String Variable (Static)	DE\$ 30 160	4120	4130	4130										
String Variable (Common)	E\$ 130 130													
String Variable (Static)	F\$ 70 160	3990	4000	4010	4030									
Label	FLOW1 7670	7680												

[illegible]

[illegible]

# Basic Cross-Reference

Label	JMP5103	1240	1260	
Label	JMP5104	1570	1560	
Label	JMP5105	1880	1890	
Label	JMP5106	2200	2210	
Label	JMP5801	5890	5920	6070
Label	JMP5806	6330	6380	
Label	JMP5808	6470	6540	
Label	JMP5809	6480	6530	
Label	JMP5810	6590	6620	
Label	JMP5811	6550	6570	
Label	JMP8101	529C	5320	
Label	JMP8102	5360	5330	
Label	JMP8103	5350	5430	
Float Variable (Static)	K	6440	6480	6490 6550
Float Variable (Static)	K1	5870	5910	6020 6080 6090
Float Variable (Static)	K2	5870	5910	6140 6150 6160
Float Variable	L			

[illegible]



[illegible]



# Basic Cross-Reference

Label	3840	3830	3910			
	SIP3					
Label	7340	7360				
	SIP30					
Label	3850	3930	3940			
	SIP31					
	3860	3950	3970			
Label	SIP33					
	4160	4170	4260			
Label	SIP34					
	4190	4200	4290			
Label	SIP35					
	4270	4280				
Label	SIP4					
	7950	7960	7980	8000	8020	
Label	SIP5					
	8280	8290				
Label	SIP51					
	3870	4030	4040			
Label	SIP5R01					
	5980	6040	6280	6340	6380	
Label	SIP5R02					
	6000	6060	6150	6200		
Label	SIP5R03					
	6020	6080	6170	6200	6700	
Label	SIP5R04					
	6230	6350	6400	6710		
Label	SIP5R05					
	6300	6360	6410	6720		
Label	SIP9					
	7290	7310				
String Variable (Common)	100	240	250	260	470	5800 5800 6000

Basic Cross Reference													
Float Variable (Static)	T1	5360	5390										
	T11	110	610	7840	7000								
	T15(20)	170	1130	1150	1170	1190	1220	1250	1280	1310	1340	1370	
	8280	8380	8480	8580	8680	8780	8880	8980	9080	9180	9280	9380	
Float Array (Common)	T15(20)	110	2360	2570	2570	2570	2570	2570	2570	2570	2570	2570	2570
	2680	2700	2700	2700	2700	2710	2710	2710	2710	2710	2710	2710	2710
	3580	3580	3580	3580	3580	3620	3620	3620	3620	3620	3620	3620	3620
	4860	4870	4880	4890	4900	4920	4930	4930	4930	4930	4930	4930	4930
Float Array (Static)	T6(20)	160	5240	5270	5270	5270	5270	5270	5270	5270	5270	5270	5270
	5780	5790	5790	5790	5790	5790	5790	5790	5790	5790	5790	5790	5790
Float Array (Static)	T7(20)	160	5240	5300	5310	5310	5310	5310	5310	5310	5310	5310	5310
	5600	6020	6080	6120	6120	6140	6140	6140	6140	6140	6140	6140	6140
Float Array (Common)	T8(20)	110	2260	2290	2290	2310	2310	2310	2310	2310	2310	2310	2310
	2490	2490	2500	2500	2500	2510	2510	2510	2510	2510	2510	2510	2510
	2870	2990	3010	3030	3030	3040	3040	3040	3040	3040	3040	3040	3040
	4190	4220	4230	4230	4230	4230	4230	4230	4230	4230	4230	4230	4230
String Array (Common)	T9(7,7) 26	130	5260	5270	5290	5300							
Float Array (Common)	T60(7,5)	120	4150										
	TDF5(7,30)	160	4090	4100	4100								
Float Array (Common)	TMT(R,3)	140	5870	5910	6000	6060	6060	6060	6060	6060	6060	6060	6060
Float Array (Common)	TMTA(R,3)	140	5570	5570	5590	5650	5650	5650	5650	5650	5650	5650	5650
Float Array (Common)	TMTN(R,3)	140	5580	5580	5600	5660	5660	5660	5660	5660	5660	5660	5660
String Array (Common)	TMTA(7) 26	120	6480	6480									

String Array (Common)	TYPE\$(14)	30	100	430	2910	3020	1700	6530	7440	7440	7440
String Variable (Common)	X\$	70	140	2940							
String Variable (Common)	X4\$	130	120	270	4680	4800	7560	7660	7740		
Float Variable (Static)	X4F	2840	3130								
Float Variable (Static)	X4G	2840	3170	4130							
String Variable (Common)	X5\$	130	120	280	3810	4050	4300	6060	6080	6190	6190
		7480	7750	7890	7890	8030	8140	8440	8710	8820	9140
String Variable (Parameter)	Y\$	130	10	160	460	720	740	1080	1760	1890	1890
		7850	8130	8550	8550	8690	9440	9460	9470	9480	9490
Float Variable (Parameter)	Y1	10	300	310							
Float Variable (Static)	Y2	7430	9450	9500							
String Variable (Common)	Z1\$	1	130	3200							
String Variable (Common)	Z4\$	3	130	2850	3770						

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APPENDIX C  
DEFAULT VALUES FOR MODEL VARIABLES

This appendix provides tabulations of all parameters of the Aviation Officer Requirements Model as they exist in the computer data base when the program is first called up. These are the default values to which the model is initially set. The operator can change any or all of these values for a particular run.

TABLE C1

GRADE STRUCTURE FLEET SQUADRONS  
AND FLEET READINESS SQUADRON  
(Grade Matrix GØ)

<u>Subcommunity</u>	<u>FLEET SQUADRON</u>						<u>FLEET READINESS SQUADRON</u>					
	Aviators			NFOs			Aviators			NFOs		
	05	04	03	05	04	03	05	04	03	05	04	03
Light Attack	2	4	11	0	0	0	8	23	85	0	0	0
Fighter	1	2	11	1	2	11	8	23	137	4	15	77
Medium Attack	1	2	13	1	2	13	2	5	44	2	6	31
Early Warning	1	2	7	1	2	12	2	6	34	2	5	33
Electronic Warfare	1	2	3	1	3	14	1	3	38	1	3	26
Carrier ASW	1	3	16	1	3	15	1	8	47	1	5	24
Helicopter ASW	2	4	14	0	0	0	4	17	57	0	0	0
Maritime Patrol	1	3	34	1	3	19	2	15	76	2	9	53
LAMPS MK I	2	4	14	0	0	0	4	17	51	0	0	0
LAMPS MK III	2	17	41	0	0	0	2	13	39	0	0	0
Electronic Warfare	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Force Support Jet	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Force Support Prop	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Force Support Helo	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Air Wing Staff	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE C2  
SQUADRON STRUCTURE  
(Squadron Matrix S1)

Subcommunity	Number of Squadrons	Aircraft Per Squadron	Crew Factor	Pilots Per Crew	NFOs Per Crew
Light Attack	24	12	1.42	1	0
Fighter	24	12	1.17	1	1
Medium Attack	12	14	1.14	1	1
Early Warning	12	3	1.66	2	3
Electronic Warfare	9	4	1.5	1	3
Carrier ASW	11	9	1.44	1.5	1.5
Helicopter ASW	11	6	1.66	2	0
Maritime Patrol	24	9	1.33	3	2
LAMPS MK I	6	11	2	2	0
LAMPS MK II	8	15	2	2	0
Electronic Warfare	0	0	0	0	0
Force Support Jet	0	0	0	0	0
Force Support Prop	0	0	0	0	0
Force Support Helo	0	0	0	0	0
Air Wing Staff	12	0	0	0	0

### PIPELINE IDENTIFICATION

**Pipeline Key**

- A. Jet Aviator
- B. Prop Aviator
- C. Helo Aviator
- D. RIO NFO
- E. TN NFO
- F. ATDS NFO
- G. NAV NFO
- O. Not incl

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TABLE C4  
SUPPLEMENTAL FLEET REQUIREMENTS  
Grade Table  
(Auxilliary Matrix-Aux)

Subcommunity	Pilots			NFOs		
	05	04	03	05	04	03
Light Attack	0	12	18	0	0	0
Fighter	0	6	6	0	4	8
Medium Attack	0	4	0	0	2	0
Early Warning	2	2	2	0	2	0
Electronic Warfare	2	4	21	1	5	29
Carrier ASW	0	0	0	0	0	0
Helicopter ASW	2	10	4	0	0	0
Maritime Patrol	0	56	6	0	17	27
LAMPS MK I	0	6	0	0	0	0
LAMPS MK III	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electronic Warfare	4	20	117	3	12	140
Force Support Jet	25	96	247	6	10	47
Force Support Prop	2	10	38	2	4	23
Force Support Helo	16	25	276	0	0	0
Air Wing Staff	0	0	0	0	0	0



TABLE C5

TRAINING COMMAND REQUIREMENTS  
(Training Command Matrix-TCØ)

Pipeline	Input/Output Ratio	05	04	Instructor Planning Factors	
				Pilot	NFO
Jet Aviator	1.405	22	44	.860	0
Prop Aviator	1.291	7	14	.443	0
Helo Aviator	1.347	7	14	.542	0
RIO NFO	1.791	1	2	.180	.255
TN NFO	1.771	1	2	.118	.156
ATDS NFO	1.523	1	2	.070	.079
NAV NFO	1.426	1	2	.030	.088

TABLE C6

RDT&E AFLOAT AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS  
 (Matrix-OTH)

Activity	<u>AVIATORS</u>				<u>NAVAL FLIGHT OFFICERS</u>			
	Senior 05	05	04	03	Senior 05	05	04	03
RTD&E	26	26	120	189	5	6	31	75
AFLOAT	96	97	130	219	14	9	60	82
OTHER	289	289	710	634	91	91	243	312

TABLE C-7A

NETWORK DESCRIPTION  
ACTIVITY: FLEET SQUADRON TOURS

TOUR	TOUR LENGTH	PRECEDENT NODES						
		FLEET	FRS	TRACOM	RDT&E	ALFOAT	PRODEV	OTHER
1	36	000	NNN	NNN	NNN	NNN	NNN	NNN
2	36	NNN	NNN	000	NNN	NNN	NNN	NNN
3	36	NNN	000	000	000	NNN	000	000
4	36	NNN	000	000	000	000	000	000
5	36	NNN	000	000	000	000	000	000
6	24	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
7	12	000	000	000	000	000	000	000

NNN: PRECEDENT NODE IS BARRED

000: TRANSITION FROM PRECEDENT NODE IS PERMITTED

TABLE C-7B

NETWORK DESCRIPTION  
 ACTIVITY: FLEET READINESS SQUADRON

TOUR	TOUR LENGTH	PRECEDENT NODES						
		FLEET	FRS	TRACOM	RDT&E	ALFOAT	PRODEV	OTHER
1	00	NNN	NNN	NNN	NNN	NNN	NNN	NNN
2	36	000	NNN	NNN	NNN	NNN	NNN	NNN
3	36	000	NNN	NNN	NNN	NNN	NNN	NNN
4	36	000	NNN	NNN	NNN	NNN	NNN	NNN
5	36	000	NNN	NNN	NNN	NNN	NNN	NNN
6	24	000	NNN	NNN	000	000	000	000
7	24	000	NNN	NNN	NNN	NNN	NNN	NNN

NNN: PRECEDENT NODE IS BARRED

000: TRANSITION FROM PRECEDENT NODE IS PERMITTED

TABLE C-7C

NETWORK DESCRIPTION

ACTIVITY: TRAINING COMMAND

TOUR	TOUR LENGTH	PRECEDENT NODES						
		FLEET	FRS	TRACOM	RDTE	ALFOAT	PRODEV	OTHER
1	24	000	NNN	NNN	NNN	NNN	NNN	NNN
2	36	000	NNN	NNN	NNN	NNN	NNN	NNN
3	36	NNN	NNN	NNN	NNN	NNN	000	000
4	36	000	NNN	NNN	NNN	000	000	000
5	36	000	NNN	NNN	NNN	000	000	000
6	24	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
7	36	NNN	NNN	000	000	000	000	000

NNN: PRECEDENT NODE IS BARRED

000: TRANSITION FROM PRECEDENT NODE IS BARRED

TABLE C-7D

NETWORK DESCRIPTION  
ACTIVITY: RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

TOUR	TOUR LENGTH	PRECEDENT NODES						
		FLEET	FRS	TRACOM	RDT&E	ALFOAT	PRODEV	OTHER
1	00	NNN	NNN	NNN	NNN	NNN	NNN	NNN
2	36	000	NNN	NNN	NNN	NNN	NNN	NNN
3	36	000	000	000	NNN	NNN	000	NNN
4	36	000	000	NNN	NNN	000	000	000
5	36	000	000	000	NNN	000	000	000
6	36	000	000	000	NNN	000	000	000
7	36	000	000	000	NNN	000	000	000

NNN: PRECEDENT NODE IS BARRED

000: TRANSITION FROM PRECEDENT NODE IS PERMITTED

TABLE C-7E

NETWORK DESCRIPTION  
ACTIVITY: AFLOAT ASSIGNMENTS

TOUR	TOUR LENGTH	PRECEDENT NODES						
		FLEET	FRS	TRACOM	RDT&E	ALFOAT	PRODEV	OTHER
1	00	NNN	NNN	NNN	NNN	NNN	NNN	NNN
2	00	NNN	NNN	NNN	NNN	NNN	NNN	NNN
3	24	NNN	000	000	000	NNN	000	000
4	24	NNN	000	000	000	NNN	000	000
5	24	NNN	000	000	000	NNN	000	000
6	24	NNN	000	000	000	NNN	000	000
7	24	000	000	000	000	NNN	000	000

NNN: PRECEDENT NODE IS BARRED

000: TRANSITION FROM PRECEDENT NODE IS PERMITTED

TABLE C-7F

NETWORK DESCRIPTION

ACTIVITY: PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

TOUR	TOUR LENGTH	PRECEDENT NODES						
		FLEET	FRS	TRACOM	RDT&E	ALFOAT	PRODEV	OTHER
1	00	NNN	NNN	NNN	NNN	NNN	NNN	NNN
2	24	000	NNN	NNN	NNN	NNN	NNN	NNN
3	24	000	000	000	000	NNN	NNN	000
4	24	000	000	NNN	000	000	NNN	000
5	12	000	000	000	000	000	NNN	000
6	12	000	000	000	000	000	NNN	000
7	12	000	000	000	000	000	NNN	000

NNN: PRECEDENT NODE IS BARRED

000: TRANSITION FROM PRECEDENT NODE IS PERMITTED



TABLE C-7C

NETWORK DESCRIPTION  
ACTIVITY: OTHER

TOUR	TOUR LENGTH	PRECEDENT NODES						
		FLEET	FRS	TRACOM	RDT&E	ALFOAT	PRODEV	OTHER
1	00	NNN	NNN	NNN	NNN	NNN	NNN	NNN
2	36	000	NNN	NNN	NNN	NNN	NNN	NNN
3	36	000	000	000	000	NNN	NNN	NNN
4	36	000	000	000	NNN	NNN	NNN	NNN
5	36	000	000	000	NNN	NNN	000	NNN
6	36	000	000	000	000	000	000	NNN
7	36	000	000	000	000	000	000	NNN

NNN: PRECEDENT NODE IS BARRED

000: TRANSITION FROM PRECEDENT NODE IS PERMITTED

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